THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

APPENDIX, 1771.

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* *Prefixed to Jan. Mag. in the binding.*

DEBATES of a POLITICAL CLUB, continued. [632.]

MR De Grey, the Attorney-General, having finiſhed his ſpeech, Counſellor Wedderburn ſpoke next.

"Mr Preſident, Sir,

IT is with reluctance I trouble the Houſe at ſo late an hour of the night: but the importance of the queſtion will plead my excuſe. My ſilence might be branded with the odious imputation of trimming; and I would have it underſtood, that in grand conſtitutional points I always take a decided part, and ſcorn the mean ſubterfuges of an invidious neutrality.

It is not that I do not perceive the difficulties with which I am ſurrounded. I ſee the narrow path on which I ſtand, and the rocks and precipices which threaten on either ſide. I feel my ſlippery footing, and I fully comprehend how hard it will be for a young man to ſteer between Scylla and Charybdis. If I lean to the inquiry, I ſhall be termed a child of Faction; if I incline to the oppoſite ſide, I ſhall be chriſtened a ſlave to the court. In this dilemma how ſhall I act? As every honeſt man ought: knowing that ſomething muſt always be hazarded by public men, I will, regardleſs of conſequences, follow the dictates of conſcience; and, if I cannot ſatisfy others, ſatisfy at leaſt my own mind.

The charges againſt the judges are reducible

ducible to two heads: To a falſe rule of evidence, and a falſe rule of law. The Attorney-General ſtates the former in a manner totally different from that which was adopted by the mover of the queſtion. A learned counſellor inſinuates, that this ſtate of the caſe is not grounded on fact. But I dare ſay, nay, I know, that he is miſtaken, and that this was really the direction of the judge to the jury; and I muſt ſay, that it is perfectly conſonant to law. No man who knows the principles of law in general, and the principles of the laws of England in particular, can entertain the leaſt doubt about the matter. The caſe is clear and indiſputable; and the clamour on this head could have its riſe originally in nothing but a miſtake, or the want of preciſion in mens ideas.

The ſecond head of complaint, or, the rule of law, by which juries are denied the right of inquiring into a libeller's intention, has been ſo ably handled, that little remains to be ſaid. It has been ſhown to be conformable to precedents, or to the deciſions of a ſeries of the greateſt and moſt upright judges that England ever produced. What is the conſequence? The preſent judges, who only tread in the footſteps of their predeceſſors, muſt ſtand acquitted in the judgement of every unbiaſſed man. For what, I beſeech you, conſtitutes the common law of England but a courſe of precedents? Our unwritten law is nothing elſe. It is wholly and ſolely made up of a ſeries of deciſions given by grave and reverend men in our courts of juſtice; and it is for this reaſon called *the wiſdom of ages*.

However diſputable this doctrine may be on the principles of the conſtitution, it is well known to be an article of faith in Weſtminſter-hall, at leaſt ever ſince the Revolution. I appeal to every gentleman of the long robe that is preſent, whether it is not frequently given as a theſis to the ſtudents of law. How then can any lawyer pretend ignorance of the reception which a queſtion ſo much agitated meets with among the judges? Or can any man arraign Lord Mansfield, for what paſſed unnoticed in Lord Holt, Raymond, and ſo many other judges? I proteſt I am amazed, and cannot gueſs the reaſon of ſuch a ſtrange proceeding.

The learned Serjeant indeed aſſerts, that ſome of theſe precedents, being recorded only in the State-Trials, are not to be truſted, becauſe theſe volumes are of no authority. But I take the State-Trials to be books of good credit. At leaſt men of as great penetration and judgement as any perſon in this aſſembly have viewed them in that light. Not to ſpeak of others, what think you of Rapin, Carte, Robertſon, Hume, and Blackſtone? They have quoted them as authentic monuments, as proper foundations for the moſt ſolid and durable ſuperſtructures. Nor have they done ſo without reaſon. For the State-Trials do not relate things done in a corner. They record tranſactions that paſſed on a public theatre, and before the nation at large. Falſehood, therefore, in ſuch great and eſſential points, could not creep into them without detection. Hence they may be juſtly conſidered as having the ſanction of the whole kingdom, and are conſequently more to be depended on than the ſcrawl of an obſcure reporter. Not that I would ſet them up in Weſtminſter-hall as authorities, equal in law to Coke and Littleton: No; I only contend, that in matters of fact no books are more authentic; and it is evident, that whether a particular judge delivered a particular opinion, is a mere matter of fact.

Thus then it appears, that there is a ſeries of precedents which favour the arraigned doctrines; that theſe precedents are of good note; and that the contrary precedents, if any, are very doubtful, and founded rather on the torture of words and evidence, than on the clear and explicit declarations of judges. What is the concluſion? The judges are ſworn to abide by the law: The law is founded on precedent, or at leaſt explained by it: They have adhered to precedent: They are therefore blameleſs. I will not ſay that they are praiſe-worthy, becauſe there is little praiſe due to any man for doing his duty in ſuch a plain caſe. But I muſt ſay, that if they had acted otherwiſe, they would have been not only blameable, but highly criminal. And why? Becauſe they would have been guilty of perjury. Believe me, had their conduct been ſuch as the promoters of this motion contend it ſhould have been, they would have been impeachable.

Let us then leave the judges out of the queſtion. Let us deſiſt from inquiring into their conduct. They have acted like honeſt men and true. Their proceedings have been ſufficiently examined by

nay, they cannot be better known, nor more minutely diſcuſſed. Every thing is now before us. We cannot expect more intelligence or more arguments, ſhould we inquire till doomſday. Yet every rational and unprejudiced man muſt acquit the judges. Why then ſhould we puſh farther this inquiry? In order to ſatisfy and quiet the people? That ſatisfaction and quiet will be as ſoon produced by this night's debate, as by any future diſcuſſion. As we muſt ourſelves be convinced of their integrity, the people will ſoon be convinced. I hope the preſent controverſy will be truly reported abroad. If it is, I am ſure it muſt open the eyes of the blind. The public will ſee how much they have been miſled in their opinion of the judges, and be enabled to form a juſt idea of thoſe by whom they have been abuſed.

It is not that I do not think that juries ought to have the cogniſance of the intention in caſes of libels, even as the law of England now ſtands. Nor is this a novel opinion with me: I have harboured it for ſeveral years. It may be perhaps preſumption in me to differ in this point from ſo many great men, ſo many oracles of the law; but I muſt make my own reaſon my guide. Authority has little weight, when it claſhes with reaſon and argument. Hence, though I proteſt againſt inquiring into the conduct of the judges, I am ſtrongly bent on inquiring into the ſtate of the law, that no man nor ſet of men may hereafter have a pretence for imputing the imperfections of the law to the judges, or for raiſing againſt them a groundleſs outcry among the vulgar.

While matters continue on their preſent footing, while judges think the intention, as a matter of law, cogniſable only by them, and juries imagine it competent to their juriſdiction, they will be eternally at variance. A conſtant ſtruggle for ſuperiority will ſubſiſt. Alternate violence and injuſtice will prevail; and law, being placed in the middle between them, will be mangled and torn in pieces. Acted upon by two forces in oppoſite directions, it will ſhare the fate of criminals whoſe limbs are tied to the tails of wild horſes. Juries thinking their laws and liberties to be at ſtake, and judges imagining their honour and authority, as well as the law and the conſtitution, to be concerned, neither will give up the conteſt, till the land become one ſcene of anarchy and miſrule. Indeed who does not ſee that this is already the caſe? The moſt audacious libellers cannot be convicted. Secure in the oppoſition of juries, they laugh at all the terrors of information and attachment. The Attorney-General with all his power is deſpiſed. Like an old worn-out ſcarecrow in a field, his head is made a rooſting-place, or ſomething worſe, by theſe obſcene birds. Is it not then time for us to ſtir in this affair, and to reconcile the practice of the law to the principles of the conſtitution?

Juries ſeem to me not only the proper, but the ſole judges of the intention, of the innocence or malice of a libel; becauſe it is really and eſſentially a matter of fact, and not of law. It will not always, indeed, admit of proof, becauſe it is frequently known only to the libeller: but in many caſes it may be determined by the teſtimony of others; and, when it may, there can be no doubt of its being a matter of fact, and therefore cogniſable by the jury. In every poſſible caſe, circumſtances occur, which being eſtabliſhed by depoſitions and affidavits, lead to the knowledge of the intention. Why then, ſince we know it only from evidence, ſhould not the jury conſider it as a part of their province? Becauſe, forſooth, there can be no proof of a malicious intention but the very act of compoſition, or publication. But this is not true. There may be other proofs; and were there none elſe, yet whether the very libel is innocent or not, is a matter of fact. It depends ſolely on the opinion which is entertained of the libel by the public. What paſſed in the Roman ſenate for polite railery, would in this Houſe be deemed a groſs affront, and be perhaps attended with bloodſhed. What Roman virtue called Attic eloquence, modern honour would conſtrue rude Billingſgate. The moſt famous harangues of Cicero or Demoſthenes would with us be termed infamous libels. I ſay, they would have been ſo termed ſome time ago. But, to confirm my argument, they would now paſs for rational politicai diſquiſitions. So changeable is the nature of a libel! ſo much does it aſſume the cameleon, and ſuit its colour to the complexion of the times! In ſhort, its libellous quality is founded entirely on popular opinion. There is no other ſtandard by which it can be meaſured or aſcertained. Who then ſo proper as the

people

people to determine the point? They are allowed to be capable of aſcertaining the application. But how is this poſſible, if they do not underſtand the blanks and innuendoes, and the general meaning and tendency of the piece? If you deny the one, you muſt deny the other. Then ſee to what a dilemma you will be reduced. You will be obliged to confine juries to the ſingle fact of publication. Would it not be better to annihilate them entirely, than to leave them only this ſhadow of power? Believe me, without the power of conſidering the intention, and the blanks and innuendoes, they will become mere blanks and ciphers. What will then become of our envied conſtitution? This main prop being removed, the whole fabrick will tumble to the ground, and cruſh us under its incumbent weight.

In all our legal ſyſtem there is nothing that can boaſt a preference to the inſtitution of juries. The plan is great, noble, and comprehenſive, and well worthy of its royal founder. Judges may err; judges may be corrupt; their minds may be warped by intereſt, paſſion, or prejudice: but a jury is not liable to the ſame inconveniencies. Twelve men of the vicinage, choſen as they are, can have no bias, no motive to ſhow favour or malice to either party. They muſt judge as the fact ſtrikes them. They muſt find a verdict agreeable to evidence and conſcience. Aſk a foreigner, what are his ideas of Engliſh liberty? He will tell you, with uplifted hands, and a look of admiration, that it conſiſts in the right which every Engliſhman has, of being tried by his equals. No part of our political ſyſtem has been a more frequent or a juſter ſubject of panegyric. But where is the propriety of any panegyric, if they only try the moſt inſignificant part of a cauſe, and leave the reſt to the judge, to a man who is not their equal? This branch of our political inſtitutions I could wiſh to be immortal, as it deſerves. It would therefore give me pleaſure to ſee the line drawn, which ſhould diſcriminate the provinces of judge and jury. This is the only inquiry which is worthy of this aſſembly; becauſe it is the only plan which will ſilence the preſent, and prevent future clamours.

Were this ſcheme adopted, much of the preſent ferment would immediately ſubſide, and juries would ſpontaneouſly give a check to the licentiouſneſs of the preſs, without any new reſtrictions. Not that I think reſtrictions in any caſe neceſſary. No; I am far from adopting the creed of my Honourable friend, or imagining, that if we were leſs learned, we would be better men. I hold, on the contrary, that the liberty of the preſs, and the diffuſion of learning, are abſolutely neceſſary to the ſupport of the conſtitution. We are already become a luxurious nation, and are every day haſtening to a diſſolution of manners. The powers of our bodies, if not of our minds, are conſtantly weakened. Like all the great and powerful nations that ever exiſted, we are tending towards effeminacy. What then would become of us without the preſs? Not to ſpeak of the rational and elegant amuſements which it affords, we owe to it all the ſpirit that remains in the nation. Were an *imprimatur* clapped upon it, and a licenſer appointed, we ſhould come to the laſt ſtage of barbariſm. We ſhould be worſe than Turks and infidels; the ſetting of the ſun of Science being much more gloomy and diſmal than its riſing. Let us therefore guard the liberty of the preſs as watchfully as the dragon did the Heſperian fruit. Next to the power of this Houſe properly exerted, and to the legal authority of juries, it is the beſt palladium of the conſtitution. Nay, without it, I fear the other two would prove very ineffectual. Though it be ſometimes attended with inconveniencies, that is no concluſive argument for its abolition. If it were, what would become of the greateſt bleſſings of ſociety? None of them come pure and unmixed. Religion itſelf is apt to degenerate into enthuſiaſm or ſuperſtition: muſt we therefore exterminate Chriſtianity? God forbid! Why then be ſo ſevere on the liberty of the preſs? If it poiſons the minds of the people, it likewiſe adminiſters an antidote. The ſame waggons, the ſame flys and ſtages, that carry down into the country the lies and abuſe of faction, carry down alſo the lies and abuſe of the miniſtry. If any one is bit by the tarantula of oppoſition, he is cured by the muſic of the court."

Mr Thurloe, the Solicitor-General, ſpoke next.

"Mr Preſident, Sir,

It has been urged, that this charge, not being ſpecific, does not amount to an arraignment, and therefore ought to be rejected. But whatever might have been its original complexion, it has now aſſumed

med a new form, and bears every ſtamp and character of a ſpecific charge or arraignment. Not only the crimes, but the criminals, have been ſpecified. The charge has been brought home to individuals, and every culprit is marked out for public obloquy, for the finger of ſcandal to point at. What more is wanting? Nothing, but that the accuſers ſhould pledge themſelves, or ſhould at leaſt be bound over, to prove their charge well-grounded. In my opinion, no man ſhould be allowed with impunity to make a wanton attack upon ſuch venerable characters as the judges of the land. We award coſts and damages to the aggrieved party in the moſt trifling actions: by what analogy then can we refuſe the ſame juſtice in the moſt important caſes to the moſt important perſonages? If we allow every pitiful patriot thus to inſult us with ridiculous accuſations, without making him pay forfeit for his temerity, we ſhall be eternally peſtered with the humming and buzzing of theſe ſtingleſs waſps. Though they cannot wound or poiſon, they will teaſe and vex. They will divert our attention from the important affairs of ſtate, to their own mean antipathies, and paſſions, and prejudices. Did they not count upon the ſpirit of the times, and imagine that the ſame latitude which is taken by the libellers is here allowable, they would not have dared to offer ſo groſs an outrage. I hope we ſhall now handle them ſo roughly as to make this the laſt of ſuch audacious attempts. They are already ridiculous and contemptible: to crown their diſgrace, let us inflict ſome exemplary puniſhment; elſe none of us is ſafe. Virtue and honour, you ſee from this inſtance, are no ſafeguard from their attacks. It is in vain that the laſt ſpeaker has endeavoured to give a plauſible appearance to the inquiry by placing it on a new footing. However ingeniouſly imagined or elegantly expreſſed his propoſitions might be, the new poſt is almoſt as untenible as the old one. For what does it avail to ſay, that as long as matters continue in their preſent ſituation, there will be an eternal ſtruggle for ſuperiority between the judge and the jury? Matters will not, cannot, long remain in their preſent ſituation. They will ſoon return to their old channel, if we act with firmneſs, and ſupport the law and the judges. I ſay, if we ſupport the law. For, notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid to prove the intention a matter of fact, and not of law, I do not ſee that it belongs the leſs for that reaſon to the juriſdiction of the judge. The nature, the direct effect, and the remote conſequences of a ſtate-libel, are ſo complicated and involved with various conſiderations of great pith and moment, that few juries can be adequate judges. So many circumſtances are at once to be kept in view, ſo many ponderous intereſts are to be weighed, ſo many compariſons to be made, and ſo many judgements formed, that the mind of an ordinary man is diſtracted and confounded, and rendered incapable of coming to any regular concluſion. None but a judge, a man that has from his infancy been accuſtomed to decide intricate caſes, is equal to ſuch a difficult taſk. If we even ſuppoſe the jury ſufficiently enlightened to unravel thoſe knotty points, yet there remains an inſuperable objection. In ſtate-libels their paſſions are frequently ſo much engaged, that they may be juſtly conſidered as parties concerned againſt the crown. No juſtice can therefore be expected from them in theſe caſes; and it was with reaſon that Lord Hardwicke ſaid they were not to be truſted. I wiſh this truth may not of late have been too much felt, and given us ſome room to ſuſpect, that if judges may err, and be corrupted, juries may likewiſe err, and be ſwayed by their own intereſt; and that if they do judge as the fact ſtrikes them, it ſometimes ſtrikes them wrong.

In order therefore to preſerve the balance of our conſtitution, let us leave to the judges, as the moſt indifferent perſons, the right of determining the malice or innocence of the intention. Our forefathers did not yield to us in wiſdom, and yet they left this branch of the law as they found it at the revolution; the time in which the flame of liberty burnt the ſtrongeſt and brighteſt. Let us imitate their prudence; we ſhall only ſpoil the conſtitution by our tampering.

It is not that I think the intention a matter of fact: no; in the ſenſe put upon it by the judges it is a matter of law. What they meant was, that the judgement to be paſſed upon the intention was a matter of law, and therefore competent only to the juriſdiction of the judge. But whether it is a matter of law or fact is not of any conſequence: methinks I have ſhown, that in either caſe it ought to be left to the judge.

Much duſt has been raiſed about civil

and criminal actions. But to what purpose? Is not reparation to be made to the public for any injury which it may have sustained, as much as to an individual? Is the welfare of the nation in general of less consequence than that of a single person? Where then is the propriety of making such a bustle about the malice or innocence of the intention? The injury done is the only proper measure of the punishment to be inflicted, as well as the damage to be assessed. Since you cannot plead the intention as a mitigation in the latter case, neither can you in the former. Hence Holt, Raymond, and their successors, judged not only according to law and precedent, but according to reason and justice."

Colonel Barré said, that the matter was not so abstruse as to be above the comprehension of any man that had received a liberal education; that the disagreement of so many learned lawyers ought to induce the House to adopt the inquiry, in order to reconcile so many clashing opinions, and to satisfy the people; that the judges had not been very uniform or consistent in their determinations of this point; that such inconsistency could not have taken place if the doctrine in question had been the established law; that we had a political judge; that our forefathers were alarmed when King William closeted members of the Lower House; that we had much more reason to be alarmed, when the Chief Justice of England was closeted; that the virtue of one judge was attempted; that we had no security against an attempt upon the virtue of another; that most courtiers had their price, and that every judge was not a Yates.

Mr Calcraft said, that Mr Almon had been injuriously treated; that he had no concern in publishing Junius's letter; that he did not know of its insertion in his magazine; that he was in the country when it was taken in and sold by his servant; that he stopped the sale of it when he came back; that he and his compurgators had sworn to these particulars; that, in spite of all this, he was fined ten marks, and obliged to find security for his good behaviour during the space of seven long years, at the risk of eight hundred pounds; that the present state of the press rendered it impossible for him to escape, if he kept open shop; that this was absolutely ruining a man, in direct contradiction to the letter and spirit of law; that therefore the inquiry was necessary.

Mr Fitzpatrick said, that no proof had been yet produced of the accused judge's being a politician, and that a mere assertion amounted to nothing; that the judges in general ought to support government, and were in fact part of government; that the abused judge had always adhered to law, and yet had no pensions, no sinecures, while another, (meaning Lord Camden), who had patronised the most unconstitutional principles, with respect to the privilege of members in cases of libels, and with respect to the prerogative of the crown in cases of state-necessity, enjoyed places, pensions, reversions, and popularity; that Almon was only restrained from printing libels, and doing an ill act; that affidavits, where the affidavit-men are not confronted and cross-examined, are not to be set in the balance with the verdict of a jury; that the characters of the affidavit-men were not the very best; that they lived, moved, and had their being, by vending scandal and falsehood; that the judge was only culpable for being too gentle; that for these reasons the inquiry would be absurd.

After this, some personal altercation passed between Colonel Onslow and Serjeant Glynn; but as it had little relation to the main question, we shall not give it a place.

The question being called for, it passed in the negative; 76 being for it, 184 against it.

A method of discovering the obliterated impressions on real coins, and of detecting counterfeits.

TAke any piece of smooth iron, the blade, for instance, of a pair of common fire-tongs, and heat it in the fire till nearly red hot: take it out, and lay your coin upon it: immediately the impression, which had been quite worn off, will stand clear out, and be easily distinguished by a different colour from the rest of the piece. If the metal was never impressed, it will be all of an uniform appearance.

The coin receives no hurt by losing its colour, which is soon restored by wearing amongst other money.

The reason of the experiment may be that as the impressed parts of the coin are of a different degree of solidity from the other parts, the effect is produced by the different degrees of expansion, to which they are by that means liable.

From

From the London Gazette, Sept. 14. 1771.

An account of the Form and Proceſſion, on delivering his Majeſty's letter to Nabob Waulaujau, Subah of the Carnatick; and the Ceremonial obſerved on inveſting Sir John Lindſay with the Enſigns of the Moſt Honourable and Military Order of the Bath, at the Durbar, near Madraſs, the 11th of March, 1771.

EArly in the morning all the officers of his Majeſty's ſhips Stag and Dolphin that could be ſpared from duty, and ſeveral of the gentlemen of the ſettlement, both civil and military, aſſembled at Sir John Lindſay's houſe, in Fort St George. About eight o'clock, four Khans of the preſence waited on him, to compliment him, in his Highneſs's name, and to conduct him to the Durbar. At the ſame time, a company of the Nabob's Sepoys were ſent to ſerve as a guard, and to lead the way.

The proceſſion then began:

The Secretary, bearing his Majeſty's letter in a bag of rich gold brocade, upon a velvet cuſhion richly laced; Sir John Lindſay; the officers of his Majeſty's navy, and the gentlemen of the ſettlement, both civil and military, in palankeens, and other carriages, with as much regularity as circumſtances would admit. Beyond the gates of the fort the proceſſion was met by ſeveral of the Nabob's ſtate-elephants richly clothed and dreſſed; ſome of them bearing ſtandards, ſome kettle-drums, and others a variety of performers on ſeveral muſical inſtruments. On meeting the proceſſion, they made a wheel; and, marching in front, played all the way, after the manner of the country.

The whole road, from the Governor's gardens to the Nabob's houſe, which is about half a mile, was lined on both ſides with Sepoys, who received the proceſſion with preſented arms, the drums beating a march, the officers ſaluting, and the colours dropping, as his Majeſty's Miniſter paſſed. He was met on the road by Khariooden Cawn, the Nabob's ſon-in-law; Modar al Mulck received him at the gate, and conducted him to the Durbar ſtairs; where the Nabob waited for him; and, embracing him, led him to the Durbar.

His Majeſty's letter was then delivered, with expreſſions ſuitable to the occaſion. The Nabob received it with the utmoſt reſpect, expreſſing himſelf in the higheſt terms of gratitude, for that diſtinguiſhing friendſhip with which his Majeſty was pleaſed to honour him: he then delivered it to Sir John's ſecretary; who read it to an immenſe concourſe of people; ſeveral gentlemen of the council, and almoſt the whole ſettlement attending. Nazir was then preſented to the Nabob, which is an offer of money, as a congratulatory preſent, after the cuſtom of India; and his Majeſty's ſhips (which had been previouſly ſtationed in full view of the Durbar) fired each a royal ſalute.

The Nabob then retired; and, leading Sir John to a private apartment, attended by his ſon Modar al Mulck and Khariooden Cawn, he preſented him with a very rich dreſs of gold brocade, made after the European manner, with the ſtar upon the left breaſt, of which he requeſted his acceptance, as the moſt honourable mark of reſpect to his Majeſty, and friendſhip to his miniſter, according to the cuſtom of his country. At the ſame time he put a gold ring upon Sir John's finger, with ſeveral titles engraved in Perſian, which is the way of conferring dignities in India. His Highneſs then left him with the two young princes, his brother, &c. and, returning to the Durbar, reſumed the Muſnud, as his Majeſty's repreſentative; upon which the Stag and Dolphin ſaluted the Sovereign with twenty-one guns each.

The proceſſion then began, and proceeded from the great chamber to the ſouth door of the Nabob's houſe, in the following order:

Chubdahrs of the Durbar to clear the way.

The Gentlemen of the Settlement two and two.

One of the Gentlemen of the Preſence, carrying a Perſian tranſlation of his Majeſty's Letter.

His Highneſs's European Secretary.

The Captains and Lieutenants of his Majeſty's Navy, and Captain of Marines, two and two.

Sir John Lindſay's Secretary, carrying the Enſigns of the Order on a large gold ſalver.

Abdul Wachab Cawn, the Nabob's brother, and his Highneſs's two youngeſt ſons.

Sir John Lindſay, ſupported by Modar al Mulck on the right, and Khariooden Cawn on the left.

After this manner they proceeded round the eaſt part of the Nabob's

houſe, till they came in front of the Durbar, which faces to the north, and is a fine ſpacious hall, the top of which is ſupported by a double row of columns, and the approach to it is by a flight of ſteps the full extent of the houſe.

The gentlemen who led the proceſſion, as they mounted the ſteps leading to the Durbar, opened to right and left, placing themſelves on each ſide. The gentleman of the preſence advancing, placed his Majeſty's Letter upon a table richly gilt, and covered with cloth of gold, ſtanding on the right of the Muſnud.

Sir John's ſecretary alſo advancing, placed the Enſigns of the Order upon the ſame table.

When Sir John, ſupported by the two young princes, came in full view of the Muſnud, where the Nabob was ſeated as his Majeſty's repreſentative, with all his Khans and Great Officers of State about him, they made a low reverence to the Sovereign; which his Highneſs returned. Advancing to the middle of the Durbar, they made another low reverence; and on advancing to the Muſnud a third; the Nabob bowing each time.

His Highneſs then commanded his Majeſty's letter to be read in Perſian; which being done, he aroſe from the Muſnud, and ſtanding up, deſired the Knight cleſt to kneel. Which being done, he took the ribbon in his hand, and put it over Sir John's head, with theſe words: "In the name of my very good friend the King of Great Britain, whoſe moſt ſacred perſon I have the honour to repreſent on this occaſion, I inveſt you with the Enſigns of the Moſt Honourable and Military Order of the Bath." His Highneſs then put the collar of the order round the Knight's neck; and, deſiring him to riſe, addreſſed him in a very elegant ſpeech in Perſian, which his European ſecretary read in Engliſh, as follows:

"His Moſt Gracious and Moſt Excellent Majeſty, the Moſt Illuſtrious King of Great Britain, having, upon ſo many occaſions, honoured me with particular marks of his royal friendſhip; and having thought proper to appoint me, by ſpecial commiſſion, to repreſent his moſt ſacred perſon, as Sovereign, on the preſent occaſion: Give me leave to tell you, Sir, his Miniſter-Plenipotentiary in India, and Commander in Chief of his ſhips in theſe ſeas, that it makes me exceedingly happy to have this opportunity of inveſting you with the Enſigns of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, which is conferred upon you as a mark of Royal approbation from the King your maſter. At the ſame time, I deſire that you will bear witneſs to the high reſpect, gratitude, and reverence, with which I receive every mark of diſtinguiſhing friendſhip which proceeds from his Illuſtrious Majeſty."

To which Sir John returned the following anſwer, in Engliſh:

"Penetrated with gratitude for the high honours my Moſt Gracious Sovereign has been pleaſed to confer on me, it makes my happineſs inexpreſſibly complete, to have the honour of receiving ſuch marks of royal favour from the hands of your Highneſs. Ever ſince I have had the honour of reſiding near your Highneſs's Durbar, I have had the happineſs of being witneſs to your Highneſs's ſincere attachment to the perſon and family of the King my moſt gracious maſter, and with what reſpect and veneration you have, at all times, received whatever proceeded from his Illuſtrious Majeſty: Suffer me then, Sir, to aſſure your Highneſs, that an account of theſe very honourable marks of reſpect and attention ſhall be faithfully tranſmitted to the Royal Preſence."

This was, at the ſame time, tranſlated to the Nabob in Perſian, by one of his interpreters, his Majeſty's ſhips ſaluting with nineteen guns each.

The ceremony being ended, Sir John was conducted back to the garden by the two young princes, while ſome battalion-guns of the Nabob's, which had been drawn up on the right of the line, ſaluted, as he paſſed. Afterwards Sir John ſubſcribed the following oath, in the preſence of four counſellors of Fort St George, who had witneſſed the ceremony: "I John Lindſay, Knight, his Majeſty's Miniſter-Plenipotentiary in India, &c. do promiſe to obſerve the ſtatutes of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, in every point and particular."

In the evening, the Nabob gave a moſt elegant entertainment to the whole ſettlement, at his houſe in St Thomé, a village near Madraſs. The illuminations were exceedingly magnificent. The walls of the garden, about twenty feet high, forming a ſquare of above two hundred yards, were all covered with lamps, beautifully diſpoſed, and not leſs than two hundred and twenty thouſand in number,

number. On one ſide appeared, in full characters, his Majeſty George the Third, and, at ſome diſtance from it, his Excellency Sir John Lindſay; on all the reſt of the walls, the lamps were ſo arranged as to repreſent a variety of curious figures, executed in a very maſterly manner.

The fireworks diſplayed on this occaſion were remarkable for their variety and grandeur. The company were entertained with dancing and muſick, after the manner of the country, in a large pandahl, 120 feet ſquare, and about 30 feet high, which had been built for the wedding of his Highneſs's eldeſt ſon, who ſat here on the Muſnud all the time, receiving compliments after their manner. This alſo was finely illuminated with an immenſe number of lights. Supper was given to three or four hundred people at two very large tables; and the evening concluded with a ſplendid ball. Upon the whole, this entertainment, in elegance and magnificence, greatly exceeded the expectations of every one preſent.

The oppoſition made to the orders of the Houſe of Commons laſt winter explained, in the caſe of John Wheble, inſerted in the Middleſex Journal of Oct. 24. [131, 82.]

THere having lately been ſome diſputes reſpecting the oppoſition made to the orders of the Houſe of Commons laſt winter, in the caſe of the printer of this paper, the following is a real ſtate of that tranſaction.

Some weeks before the paragraph was inſerted for which the Houſe of Commons took notice of the Middleſex Journal, a gentleman came to Mr Wheble, and foretold him, that they would do ſo if he inſerted any thing concerning them. The gentleman explained to him the nature of the power they would aſſume; and aſked him, if he had courage to refuſe obedience, and truſt to the laws of the land. Mr Wheble told him he had, and would ſuffer any extremity rather than yield obedience to any other power but the laws. After the paragraph was inſerted, and the Houſe ordered Mr Wheble to attend, the ſame gentleman came to him, and conducted him to the Rev. Mr Horne, whom he never ſaw before nor ſince that tranſaction. Mr Horne adviſed him not to obey the ſummons, but to keep out of the way, ſo as not to ſuffer the meſſengers to ſerve either the ſummons or the orders upon him. He told him, if he would follow his directions, he would ſtand by him in all their conſequences; that he wiſhed not to have his name appear, but if, in any part of the progreſs of the buſineſs, Mr Wheble repented, or was afraid, he bid him go down to the Houſe, and declare Mr Horne to be the author of the obnoxious paragraph, and to tell them that Mr Horne adviſed him not to obey their ſummons. For the reſt, he ſaid they muſt be governed by circumſtances, and he would let him know, from time to time, what he ſhould do; but for the preſent he muſt only keep out of the way carefully, and wait for farther directions. In this ſituation, though he was anxious to know what was to follow, he did not apply to Mr Wilkes, nor to any other perſon, but Mr Wilkes applied to him in perſon at his houſe. Mr Wheble did not tell Mr Wilkes, that he was *ſhamefully treated and abandoned by Mr Horne and Mr Townſend, who had promiſed to ſupport him;* but Mr Wilkes told him ſo, and with frequent daily applications, and earneſt importunity, intreated him to apply to him, declaring, that if he did not come to him now at firſt, if he ſhould apply to him afterwards he would do nothing in the matter. Mr Wheble applied again to Mr Horne, to know the whole of his plan, and the time of execution. Mr Horne bid him be patient, be cool, be quiet; and told him that he ſhould know all in proper time; that he ſhould be told how to act; that they had already gained greatly by the delay, the Houſe having now added to their other proceedings a proclamation; that all their proceedings muſt be contrary to law; that they were walking in the dark without a guide, and muſt ſtumble the oftener the farther they went, and that every trip they made would be to his advantage. Mr Horne ſaid, it was ſufficient for him, having engagement of ſupport, to know what he was to do at the time of execution, and that it was not proper he ſhould know it before, otherwiſe than ſtep by ſtep; for that their conduct muſt be regulated by the proceedings of the Houſe. In this ſituation Mr Wheble was at length perſuaded by the earneſt repeated importunity and intreaties of Mr Wilkes, to apply to him at Guildhall, without Mr Horne's knowledge or conſent; and this his counſel, Mr Morris, is able to atteſt. Mr Wheble never ſpoke to Mr Alder-

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man Townſend in his life, nor was ever ſpoken to by him on the ſubject, much leſs did he ever receive any promiſes from him, or in his name.

A correſpondent of another London paper ſays, that an evening-paper gives a long detail of what is pretended to have paſſed relative to the apprehenſion of Wheble the printer. The account is ſcarcely true in any particular but one, "that he applied to Mr Wilkes, at Guildhall, without Mr Horne's knowledge or conſent." It is certain, that Mr Wilkes did adviſe, not only Wheble, but Thompſon, Millar, and the other printers, to ſeek redreſs from the laws of their country. When Wheble will authenticate his narrative, and perſuade his counſel, Mr Morris, to whom the appeal is made in ſome circumſtances, to give his account of that whole tranſaction under his hand, this correſpondent hopes, that Mr Wilkes will print the letters he received from Mr Morris and the printer (Wheble) on the occaſion. It is well known, that Mr Alderman Townſend employed Mr Horne on this occaſion, to make very large promiſes to Wheble, and that Wheble complained to Mr Morris, as well as Mr Wilkes and others, how he had been deſerted in the buſineſs.

An exact copy of a letter from the above Mr Wheble to Mr Alderman Wilkes, two days after Wheble's diſcharge on the affair of the proclamation. [181.]

SIR,

I See in the London Evening Poſt of laſt night, the thanks of my neighbour Mr Millar to the Lord Mayor, yourſelf, and Mr Alderman Oliver. His intention is praiſe-worthy, but you will excuſe me in not following the example in that particular, becauſe I, as an Engliſhman, and a citizen of London, had a right to the juſtice, which you, as a magiſtrate, was bound to, and did afford me; but give me leave to return you my warmeſt and moſt grateful thanks, for being the means of ſaving my reputation from eternal ruin, by urging me to a ſpeedy appeal for juſtice. For what would have appeared more weak and ridiculous than my conduct, had I ſtayed till after the others had gone before me!—I hope you will not think the worſe of me for being ſo irreſolute on Thurſday evening. Nothing but the ſtrongeſt ties of gratitude could have made me heſitate a moment. I have received many favours in the way of trade from one of the perſons concerned in adviſing me, and that was the cauſe. Five minutes before I left my houſe to come before you, I received a letter couched in the moſt perſuaſive terms, to diſſuade me from it; but, thank God, I followed your advice, and my own inclination. The principal reaſon of my troubling you now is, to have your advice for my future conduct in this affair; for, notwithſtanding the load is removed in a great meaſure from my ſhoulders to yours, yet I ſhall ſtill be conſidered as a delinquent.

I am, with great reſpect, your humble and obedient ſervant,

JOHN WHEBLE.

Pater-noſter-row, Sunday Noon, March 17. 1771.

Extract of a letter from Dr Wolf, of Warſaw, to Henry Baker, F. R. S.

Dear Sir, Warſaw, Sept. 26. 1767.

IN the middle of April 1767, ſeventeen people, and a great many cattle, were bitten in our neighbourhood by a mad wolf. One of theſe, an officer, was brought hither the ſame day, and the uſual treatment was adminiſtered to him by very able phyſicians and ſurgeons; beſides which, he took the bark very copiouſly, with camphire. He continued well till the ſeventh week; when he became hydrophobious, and died in four days.

Eleven of the others applied to me on the ninth day. Their wouuds were all deeply ſcarified, diligently waſhed, and fomented with vinegar, ſalt, and theriaca, and kept open till the eightieth day, in thoſe who lived ſo long. Every two weeks they were blooded largely, and were purged every week with ſalts and jalap. Their diet was moſtly vegetable, and their drink whey and water. They all eat as much as could be got of the herbs *matriſylva* and *anagallis flore phœniceo*, and they all took often of the *pulvis palmarij*.—The *muſcus cinereus terreſtris* could not be got, or elſe that would have been preſcribed alſo.—Beſides the general treatment,

Two were rubbed daily with drach.i *unguenti Neapolitani*, and had their purges with *calomel.*

Two took every day of vinegar ounc.iv, and of *tinct. papaveris* drach.iii, alſo at night *Rob Sambuci* ounc. ſs.

One

One took each day of camphire, gr. xvi, with ſaltpetre ſcr. iv, and at night ounc. ſs of *Rob Sambuci*.

Two took *moſchi* gr. xxiv, with *cinnabar* ſcr. iiſs.

Other two took *ſpir. ſalis ammoniaci cum calc. viv. parati* from 40 to 60 drops.

And the laſt two took *ſalis tartari criſtallini* ſcr. i, made by the inſtalization of *ſolutio ſalis tartari*, with a little *ſpirit. ſal. ammoniaci.*

One of the firſt two (who uſed the *unguent. Neapolit.*) was ſeized with the fit of hydrophoby on the twenty-ſecond day, immediately after being well purged with calomel. He was blooded copiouſly, plunged abundantly in cold water, and ſeveral clyſters were adminiſtered without effect. Two pounds of oil, and as much of drink, were poured down by force: alſo *ſaponis tartari* drach. i, and *moſchi* drach. ſs, were given in three doſes. He then began to drink freely, but died the third day.

His companion then left off the uſe of *mercury*, and took of the *oleum animale Dippelii* eighty drops in a day, till he had taken drach. vi of the oil, which was all I had, and then went on with *ſpir. ſal. ammoniaci cum alcali vinoſi*, one hundred drops in a day.

One of thoſe who took the *vinegar* fell ſick the thirty-third day. He was immediately blooded, and vomited with *ipecacuanha*. This man was too ſtrong to make experiments on by force; he refuſed every thing, and died the third day. His companion, an old man, began to be ſeized in the ſame manner; his blood ſtank intolerably, which in no other was obſerved: he was purged with ſalts, took the *morſulæ balſami Peruviani*, and drank *lemonade*. He recovered, and uſed afterwards *ſpir. ſal. ammoniaci*, every day one hundred drops.

The man who uſed the *camphire* fell ſick the thirty-third day. He was thrice copiouſly blooded, was plunged forcibly into the coldeſt water for the ſpace of two hours, and was nearly drowned. He was clyſtered with effect. He himſelf forced down, with incredible averſion and labour, a great deal of drink; by which he vomited more than fifty times abundance of frothy ſlime. He took ſeveral ounces of oil, and ſeveral boluſſes of *opium* and *caſtor*, *ana*, gr. iiii. without effect, and died the fourth day.

A girl who uſed the *muſk* with *cinnaber* fell ill the ſixty-ſecond day, and died the third day after. No farther attempt was made to ſave her life, ſhe being then at a diſtance. Her companion, a pregnant woman, then left off the *muſk*, and took inſtead thereof, *ſpir. ſalis ammoniaci vinoſus.*

A woman who had taken nothing, was ſeized with the hydrophoby on the fortieth day. She ſuffered terribly in the night, but leſs in the day time. Beſides the uſual ſymptoms, ſhe had great pain and ſwelling in her belly. In the ſpace of two days, ſhe drank about two bottles of brandy, but nothing elſe. I ordered her to mix the brandy with as much oil, and to take every day two boluſſes of *opium* and *caſtor*, by which ſhe grew better. She took, at the laſt, two doſes of *turpethum minerale* gr. iiii. in a bolus, which vomited and purged her, and ſhe recovered.

After the eightieth day, all the remaining people took thrice the *turpethum minerale*, except the pregnant woman, and they afterwards continued their alcaline medecines till the hundredth day.

Now you ſee, my dear Sir, that the *bark*, the *mercury*, the *acids*, the *camphire*, the *muſk*, the feeding on the moſt famous herbs, the ſweating, the *cura antiphlogiſtica*, are no ſpecifics. I don't know what to ſay to the *alcalies*. The danger is not yet over, and there are ſtill four people, who uſed nothing, in as good health as my patients.

Of the cattle, eight died nearly with the ſame frightful raging as the men; the others were killed. None of thoſe five perſons who died, quite loſt their right ſenſes; but they were all talking without intermiſſion, praying, lamenting, deſparing, curſing, ſighing, ſpiting a frothy ſaliva, ſcreaching, ſometimes belching, retching, but rarely vomiting. Every member is convulſed by fits, but moſt violently from the navel up to the breaſt and œſophagus. The fit comes every quarter of an hour. The fauces are not red, nor the mouth dry. The pulſe is not at all feveriſh, and when the fit is over, nearly like a ſound pulſe. The face grows pale, then brown, and during the fit almoſt black: the lips livid. The head is drowſy, and the ears tingling; the urine limpid.—At laſt they grow weary; the fits are leſs violent, and ceaſe towards the end. The pulſe becomes weak, intermittent,

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not very quick; they ſweat, and at laſt the whole body becomes cold. They compoſe themſelves quietly as to get ſleep, and ſo they expire. The blood let out a few hours before death appears good in every reſpect.

A general obſervation was, that the lint and dreſſings of the wounds, even when dry, were always black, and even when the pus was very good in colour and appearance.

I have formed no theory at all of this terrible diſeaſe; perhaps the *ſerum* grows frothy. The *duodenum* is ſurely the firſt and the moſt affected; but may be, as well from ſome irritation of the brain, as from ſharp ſerous liquors in the *duodenum*. For if this was the cauſe, how could the diſeaſe begin after a ſtrong purgation, and continue after a copious vomiting? Wherefore the irritation ſits in the brain, or the whole maſs of ſerum is infected.——*I am, &c.* WOLF, M. D.

SIR, *Cheapſide, Sept.* 19. 1771.

THE exorbitant price of proviſions has frequently employed the pens of many ſenſible men; and though the combinations of farmers, graſiers, ſaleſmen, butchers, and various other dealers in the ſeveral neceſſary articles of food, are generally mentioned as the cauſes of this effect, I am fully perſuaded the true ſource of this evil has hitherto eſcaped the public obſervation.

As a well-wiſher to the community, therefore, I ſhall beg leave to deliver my ſentiments; and I truſt that the reader's candour, when he conſiders that the author of this letter is a man of buſineſs, will excuſe any defects which may be diſcovered in his manner of treating the ſubject, from a kind conſideration of the deſign.

It is a fact well eſtabliſhed, (however generally the dealers in proviſions may be charged with a ſpirit of monopolizing), that monopolies are chiefly made in thoſe articles which are of a nature the leaſt periſhable. I will not deny, that the farmer, graſier, ſaleſman, or butcher, may have a ſtrong inclination *to make the moſt of his commodity:* but, at the ſame time, I muſt obſerve, that this *inclination* is very natural; it is the known principle of every trade; and if we turn to the ſuperior walks of life, from what ſpring ſhall we trace the immenſe riſe of eſtates, but from that ſecret ſolicitude for ſelf, which induces the Right Honourable landholder, like the ſaleſman in Smithfield, *to make the moſt of his commodity.*

And while I urge this excuſatory argument for the dealers in proviſions, I may ſafely affirm likewiſe, in their defence, that it never can be their intereſt *long* to with-hold their reſpective articles from the markets, becauſe they are of a periſhable nature, and hoarding them up againſt a precarious day of ſcarcity, is incurring a *certain* expence for a profit altogether *uncertain.*

If we ſpeak of ſheep, or black cattle, from the moment they are fit for ſlaughter the graſier is evidently a loſer by keeping them on his lands. He not only runs the riſk of their dying, but alſo bears the charge of their fodder; and therefore common policy obliges him to diſpoſe of them as faſt as poſſible. And whatever middle man, between the breeder and conſumer, with-holds live ſtock from the market, runs the ſame riſk, and incurs the ſame expence.

I know it will be urged, That this riſk, and this expence, ultimately centre with the public; and theſe perſons find their account in buying up all they can, and in feeding the markets accordingly. This is the grand argument which is continually thrown out againſt foreſtallers and monopolizers; and as things are at preſent circumſtanced, the wealthy who trade in ſuch articles, may, perhaps, as they do likewiſe in every article of commerce, ſomewhat increaſe the price to the conſumers. But, with all deference to the opinions of thoſe gentlemen who have beſtowed their thoughts upon this national grievance, I am induced, from a thorough conviction of the reality, to point out what appears to me to be the true ſource of the exorbitant riſe of every kind of proviſions, and therefore I hope I ſhall be excuſed, when I ſay, *It is not becauſe engroſſers detain the eſſentials of life from market, but becauſe the country does not afford a ſufficient ſupply.*

Give me leave, in ſupport of what I have advanced, to obſerve, that if freſh quantities of proviſions, adequate to the daily conſumption were to be poured in, from the different parts of the country, engroſſing would not only be a precarious, but a loſing trade; and the certainty of loſs, in with-holding proviſions, is the only ſecurity for their being brought regularly to market; therefore I hope to be credited, when I aſſert, that it

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it is the ſcarcity of proviſions which enhances their value, and till a plenty is produced, a reduction of the rates will be utterly impracticable.

In order fully to illuſtrate this ſubject, as well as to point out the means of removing ſo alarming an evil, give me leave to inform the reader, that nearly half the produce of this kingdom is conſumed by horſes, inſtead of being appropriated for the ſuſtenance of more profitable animals, or the mitigation of human diſtreſs. Within the bills of mortality (only) near 15,000 quarters of oats are expended weekly, beſides beans and hay. Can we then wonder that proviſions are dear? The land that produces a crop of corn for horſes, cannot, at the ſame time, furniſh paſture for ſheep, furniſh barley for beer, or wheat for bread. What, then, muſt the conſequence be? What the conſequence fatally is, diſcontent in the middling ranks of life; in the lower, abſolute miſery. Whereas, if the immenſe tracts of fine country now devoted to the uſe of horſes, were more advantageouſly employed, the gloom would immediately diſperſe, and a face of univerſal ſatisfaction once more re-appear in the community.

Two things may poſſibly be obſerved with reſpect to this reaſoning, to which it will be proper to reply. Firſt, it may be ſaid, That oxen, cows, and ſheep, conſume the produce of the earth, as well as horſes. And, ſecondly, That the breed of horſes is *abſolutely* requiſite for the neceſſary buſineſs of the kingdom. Neither of theſe poſitions, however, when candidly conſidered, affect my argument. With reſpect to the former, we cannot ſay, that oxen, cows, or ſheep, conſume any thing unprofitably, becauſe they give abundantly more then they receive. The ox gives us his labour, the cow gives us milk, affords us butter and cheeſe, and ſheep yield us a fleece yearly, that furniſhes employment and covering to millions. Nor does the value of theſe animals terminate with their exiſtence: they are benefactors after death; and in beef, mutton, tallow, ſuet, and hides, they feed, light, and chiefly clothe the public. Can this be ſaid of a horſe? By no means. *He* preſents us, all admired as he is, with nothing but his labour; he muſt be maintained three or four years before this labour can be expected; and when he dies, his worth dies with him; he will then ſcarcely bring five ſhillings for the hounds.

Now let us take a view of the expence of ſupporting theſe different animals. It is well known, that a horſe, when at graſs, is reckoned equal in his conſumption to two oxen, or ten ſheep, to ſay nothing of oats or beans. So that, in every reſpect, he muſt be conſidered, where-ever his ſervice *can* be ſpared, as the moſt uſeleſs animal we breed. Gentlemen who keep horſes, muſt be ſenſible I under-rate their conſumption, if I confine the food of each to the produce of four acres annually.

Let us ſuppoſe, for inſtance, that every acre of land through the kingdom yields yearly a load and a quarter, that is, forty-five truſſes of hay; or, if ſown with oats, that it furniſhes four quarters and an half, that is, thirty-ſix buſhels; which is the very uttermoſt. Now, if one truſs of hay will poorly ſerve a horſe three days, near two acres and three quarters are required for his ſubſiſtence yearly. And if one buſhel of oats, in the ſame manner, is a poor weekly allowance for a horſe, near an acre and a half will be inadequate to his proviſion in this article for a year.

Upon this calculation, which is much under-rated, I would wiſh to claim the reader's attention; and when all the various diſadvantages reſulting from our partiality for horſes, are weighed, it will naturally lead us to an examination of the ſecond point, *Whether the preſent breed of horſes be* ABSOLUTELY *requiſite for the neceſſary buſineſs of the kingdom?*

Formerly our farmers plowed, and worked their teams, *chiefly* with oxen, and the oxen were rendered better for their labour. But now, from a ſpecies of extravagant luxury, which has inſenſibly crept in among us, the ox is ſuffered to remain idle in the field, and our farmers vie with each other in the expenſive parade of horſes; for which, in numerous branches of agriculture, there cannot be the leaſt neceſſity. This uſeful animal, the ox, is left wholly unemployed, and the coſtly horſe is purchaſed at a high price, and kept at a great expence, for no other reaſon than that he looks more *gracefully* than the ox, under a cart-load of dung, or in ſome other equally homely occupation of huſbandry.

Would the farmer reflect, but for a moment, upon his real intereſt, he would not deſpiſe the uſeful ox, but he would diſcard all ſuperfluous horſes, and apply the produce of the land, at preſent con-

ſined to their ſupport, towards paying the rent of his farm. I have the ſatisfaction of telling him likewiſe, that by means of my plough he may reduce either his horſes, or his oxen, to half the number which he is now under the neceſſity of keeping for the cultivation of his lands. And I hope alſo to convince the world, that the improvements I have pointed out, with reſpect to the conſtruction of wheel-carriages, will reduce the draught-horſes daily employed in our ſtreets and on our roads, to one half of their preſent number.

If we but for a moment conſider the amazing number of poſt-chaiſes, poſt-coaches, ſtage-coaches, waggons, and carts, which are continually travelling in all parts of the country, what an aſtoniſhing number of horſes accompany the idea! In theſe uſeful carriages *only* the reduction of half the horſes will be the removing from the land, what may be juſtly ſtyled a ſwarm of locuſts, and this too, excluſive of the advantages derived to thoſe that employ them, by ſaving their firſt coſt, the expence of their keeping, and the riſk of horſes dying. Hence travelling will become leſs chargeable, the carriage of merchandiſe will be cheaper, and half the land at preſent employed for the ſupport of ſuch horſes, may be appropriated to the neceſſaries of life.

Theſe are the obvious advantages which, I flatter myſelf, will evidently ariſe to the public from my labours, and a riſk ſupported at my own expence; and I doubt not, that, in a few years, the other great benefit I had always in view, *the lowering the prices of proviſions*, will abſolutely follow.

I am not unmindful that prejudices are not eaſily removed, and that the prevailing faſhion for horſes will not immediately be ſet aſide. Thus we may, perchance, for a time refuſe the means of plenty, with which Providence has ſo graciouſly bleſſed us, for fear that the diminiſhing the number of our horſes ſhould give a pitiful air to our carriages.

I ſhall in vain, perhaps, tell the gay, that they will travel more ſafe, eaſy, and expeditiouſly; in vain tell the laborious, that they will do more buſineſs; and even in vain tell humanity itſelf, that the poor will be fed, by reducing the number of horſes. What is expedition, uſe, or benevolence, to appearance? Four horſes *look better* than two; they coſt, *beſides*, twice the money, and conſequently exalt the ideas of the ignorant, in relation to our own importance.

Let me, however, judge reſpectfully of the national good ſenſe, of the national benignity; let me hope that reflection will ſoon take place, that happineſs will be preferred to parade, and that the deſire of ſeeming rich will not lead us into real poverty.

FRANCIS MOORE.

Anecdote of the late Dr FLAMSTEAD.

HE was many years Aſtronomer-Royal at Greenwich obſervatory; a humouriſt, and of warm paſſions. Perſons of his profeſſion are often ſuppoſed, by the common people, to be capable of foretelling events. In this perſuaſion a poor waſher-woman, at Greenwich, who had been robbed at night of a large parcel of linen, to her almoſt ruin, if forced to pay for it, came to him, and with great anxiety earneſtly requeſted him to uſe his art, to let her know where her things were, and who robbed her. The Doctor happened to be in the humour to joke: he bid her ſtay, he would ſee what he could do; perhaps he might let her know where ſhe might find them; but who the perſons were, he would not undertake; as ſhe could have no poſitive proof to convict them, it would be uſeleſs. He then ſet about drawing circles, ſquares, &c. to amuſe her; and, after ſome time, told her, if ſhe would go into a particular field, that in ſuch a part of it, in a dry ditch, ſhe would find them all bundled up in a ſheet. The woman went, and found them, came with great haſte and joy to thank the Doctor, and offered him half a crown as a token of gratitude, being as much as ſhe could afford. The Doctor, ſurpriſed himſelf, told her, Good woman, I am heartily glad you have found your linen, but I aſſure you I knew nothing of it, and intended only to joke with you, and then to have read you a lecture on the folly of applying to any perſon to know events not in the human power to tell; but I ſee the devil has a mind I ſhould deal with him; I am determined I will not; ſo never come, or ſend any one, to me any more, on ſuch occaſions, for I will never attempt ſuch an affair again whilſt I live. This ſtory Dr Flamſtead told the late reverend and learned Mr Whiſton, his intimate friend, from whom I have more than once heard it.

A

A new geographical, hiſtorical, and commercial grammar, and preſent ſtate of the ſeveral kingdoms of the world. With a table of the coins of all nations, and their value in Engliſh money. By William Guthrie, Eſq; [xxxii. 167.]. *Illuſtrated with a new and correct ſet of Maps, engraved by Mr Kitchin, Geographer. A new edition* [xxxii. 613.], *corrected and enlarged. The aſtronomical part by James Ferguſon, F. R. S.* 8vo. 6*s.** Knox.

IT is remarkable, that, in a country where commerce and navigation have been cultivated with the greateſt ſucceſs, the ſtudy of geography, which is ſo intimately connected with them, has yet, till of late, been almoſt wholly neglected. But it would ſeem, that the ambition of our men of letters to diſtinguiſh themſelves by invention and diſcovery, has, in general, rendered them averſe from aſcertaining the advances of knowledge in the different branches of literature. They enjoyed their acquiſitions, and thought not of marking the ſteps by which they attained them. It appeared to them a drudgery, and a proſtitution of their talents, to explain the firſt elements of ſcience; and, in a kingdom where education is not a principal object of public concern, this talk, though important and difficult, became the province of illiterate teachers, and men of low and inferior capacity.

We muſt, however, in ſome degree, exempt the preſent performance from the general cenſure too juſtly applicable to our elementary treatiſes. It is, without doubt, the compleateſt book of the kind which has hitherto been offered to the public, and on that account is worthy of encouragement. In the deſcriptions here given of the different quarters of the globe, our author is tolerably accurate, and very comprehenſive; and to theſe he has added, a compendious, and not unintereſting detail of their hiſtory. Nor has he always confined his attention to modern times. His reſearches frequently penetrate into the remote ages of antiquity. The maps with which his work is illuſtrated, will, we apprehend, afford general ſatisfaction. In the ſtyle and compoſition, Mr G. appears to have been careleſs and negligent; and he frequently adopts the language of thoſe writers from whom he has borrowed his materials. Hence his book is full of inequalities, which will too obviouſly appear in the peruſal; but, though it is deſtitute of unity, and is not altogether intitled to the praiſe of elegance, it is, notwithſtanding, ſufficiently clear and perſpicuous.

His remarks on the origin and progreſs of religion will furniſh to our readers a proper ſpecimen of the merit of his publication.

"Deity," ſays he, "is an awful object, and has ever rouſed the attention of mankind: but, incapable of elevating their ideas to all the ſublimity of his perfections, they have too often brought down his perfections to the level of their own ideas. This is more particularly true with regard to thoſe nations whoſe religion had no other foundation but the natural feelings, and more often the irregular paſſions, of the human heart, and who had received no light from heaven reſpecting this important object. In deducing the hiſtory of religion, therefore, we muſt make the ſame diſtinction which we have hitherto obſerved in tracing the progreſs of arts, ſciences, and civilization among mankind: we muſt ſeparate what is human from what is divine, what had its origin from particular revelations, from what is the effect of general laws, and of the unaſſiſted operations of the human mind.

Agreeable to this diſtinction, we find, that in the firſt ages of the world, the religion of the eaſtern nations was pure and luminous. It aroſe from a divine ſource, and was not then diſfigured by human fancies or caprice. In time, however, theſe began to have their influence: the ray of tradition was obſcured; and among thoſe tribes which ſeparated at the greateſt diſtance, and in the ſmalleſt numbers, from the more improved ſocieties of men, it was altogether obliterated.

In this ſituation a particular people were ſelected by God himſelf, to be the depoſitaries of his laws and worſhip: but the reſt of mankind were left to form hypotheſes upon theſe ſubjects; which were more or leſs perfect, according to

* Beſide the edition of this work, in one volume, there is another edition, which we deem the moſt valuable, printed on a larger type, in two volumes, with ten additional whole-ſheet maps, by Kitchin, price 12*s*. The ſame alſo, with the maps coloured, price 14*s*.

an infinity of circumſtances, which cannot properly be reduced under any general heads.

The moſt common religion of antiquity, that which prevailed the longeſt, and extended the wideſt, was Polytheiſm, or the doctrine of a plurality of gods. The rage of ſyſtem, the ambition of reducing all the phænomena of the moral world to a few general principles, has occaſioned many imperfect accounts, both of the origin and nature of this ſpecies of worſhip: for without entering into a minute detail, it is impoſſible to give an adequate idea of the ſubject; and what is ſaid upon it in general, muſt always be liable to a great many exceptions.

One thing however may be obſerved, that the Polytheiſm of the ancients ſeems neither to have been the fruit of philoſophical ſpeculations, nor of diſfigured traditions, concerning the nature of the Divinity. It ſeems to have ariſen during the rudeſt ages of ſociety, while the rational powers were feeble, and while mankind were under the tyranny of imagination and paſſion. It was built therefore ſolely upon ſentiment. As each tribe of men had their heroes, ſo likewiſe they had their gods. Thoſe heroes who led them forth to the combat, who preſided in their councils, whoſe image was engraved on their fancy, whoſe exploits were imprinted on their memory, even after death enjoyed an exiſtence in the imagination of their followers. The force of blood, of friendſhip, of affection, among rude nations, is what we cannot eaſily conceive; but the power of imagination over the ſenſes is what all men have in ſome degree experienced. Combine theſe two cauſes, and it will not appear ſtrange, that the image of departing heroes ſhould have been ſeen by their companions, animating the battle, taking vengeance on their enemies, and performing, in a word, the ſame functions which they performed when alive. An appearance ſo unnatural would not excite terror among men unacquainted with evil ſpirits, and who had not learned to fear any thing but their enemies. On the contrary, it confirmed their courage, flattered their vanity, and the teſtimony of thoſe who had ſeen it, ſupported by the extreme credulity and romantic caſt of thoſe who had not, gained an univerſal aſſent among all the members of their ſociety. A ſmall degree of reflection however would be ſufficient to convince them, that as their own heroes exiſted after death, it might likewiſe be the caſe of thoſe of their enemies. Two orders of gods, therefore, would be eſtabliſhed, the propitious and the hoſtile; the gods who were to be loved, and thoſe who were to be feared. But time, which wears off the impreſſions of tradition, the frequent invaſions by which the nations of antiquity were ravaged, deſolated, or tranſplanted, made them loſe the names and confound the characters of thoſe two orders of divinities, and form various ſyſtems of religion, which, though warped by a thouſand particular circumſtances, give no ſmall indications of their firſt texture and original materials. For, in general, the gods of the ancients gave abundant proof of human infirmity. They were ſubject to all the paſſions of men; they partook even of their partial affections; and in many inſtances diſcovered their preference of one race or nation to all others. They did not eat and drink the ſame ſubſtances with men; they lived on nectar and ambroſia; they had a particular pleaſure in ſmelling the ſteam of the ſacrifices; and they made love with a ferocity unknown in northern climates. The rites by which they were worſhipped, naturally reſulted from their character.

It muſt be obſerved, however, that the religion of the ancients was not much connected either with their private behaviour, or with their political arrangements. If we except a few fanatical ſocieties, whoſe principles do not fall within our plan, the greater part of mankind were extremely tolerant in their principles. They had their own gods who watched over them; their neighbours, they imagined, alſo had theirs; and there was room enough in the univerſe for both to live together in good fellowſhip, without interfering or joſtling with one another.

The introduction of Chriſtianity, by inculcating the unity of God, by announcing the purity of his character, by explaining the ſervice he required of men, produced a total alteration on their religious ſentiments and belief. But this is not the place for handling this ſublime ſubject. It is ſufficient to obſerve here, that a religion which was founded on the unity of the Deity, which admitted of no aſſociation with falſe gods, muſt either be altogether deſtroyed, or become the prevailing belief of mankind. The latter was the caſe. Chriſtianity made its way among the civilized part of mankind, by the ſub-

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limity of its doctrines and precepts; and before it was supported by the arm of power, sustained itself by the voice of wisdom.

The management of whatever related to the church being naturally conferred on those who had established it, first occasioned the elevation of the clergy, and afterwards of the Bishop of Rome, over all the members of the Christian world. It is impossible to describe within our narrow limits all the concomitant causes, some of which were extremely delicate, by which this species of universal monarchy was established. The Bishops of Rome, by being removed from the controul of the Roman Emperors, then residing in Constantinople; by borrowing, with little variation, the religious ceremonies and rites established among the Heathen world, and otherwise working on the credulous minds of barbarians, by whom that empire began to be dismembered; and by availing themselves of every circumstance which fortune threw in their way, slowly erected the fabric of their power, at first an object of veneration, and afterwards of terror, to all temporal princes. The causes of its happy dissolution are more palpable, and operated with greater activity. The most efficacious was the rapid improvement of arts, government, and commerce, which, after many ages of barbarity, made its way into Europe. The scandalous lives of those who called themselves the ministers of Jesus Christ, their ignorance and tyranny, the desire natural to sovereigns of delivering themselves from a foreign yoke, the opportunity of applying to national objects the immense wealth which had been diverted to the service of the church in every kingdom of Europe, conspired with the ardor of the first reformers, and hastened the progress of reformation. The absurd mummeries established by the Romish clergy in order to elevate their power, and augment their riches, were happily turned into ridicule by men of letters; who, on that account, deserve to be held in everlasting esteem, as they contributed, in a very eminent degree, to that astonishing event, so favourable to the civil, as well as to the religious liberties of mankind."

The branch which, in the work before us, is the most censurable in the execution, regards the manners and the government of different nations. These topics require a force and extent of penetration, and a delicacy of precision, which are never possessed by ordinary men. M.

From the Memoirs of G. Britain, &c. [536.]

An account of the battle of Killikranky.

—— After Dundee had been obliged to lose the first, and therefore best, opportunities of action, the long expected succour arrived from Ireland in the end of June, and consisted of no more than 500 raw and spiritless recruits, without provisions and ammunition. He received at the same time intelligence, that M'Kay was marching through Athol to attack the castle of Blair, then in the hands of one of James's adherents. Dundee foresaw, that the loss of this place would cut off the communication betwixt the two divisions of the Highlands, in which his own strength chiefly lay, and therefore he resolved to give battle. He marched south towards Athol, with his army considerably diminished, because many of his men had retired to their homes to provide their winter's fuel.

At the castle of Blair, he learned, that M'Kay, who, with his foot, and a few horse, lay incamped at Dunkeld, was to advance next day through the pass of Killikranky, and that the rest of his horse were to follow him in a day or two after. This pass consists of an open road, in a line nearly straight, about two miles in length, where not more than six or eight men could at that time go a-breast. On the right are mountains that seem to rise to the skies: on the left a precipice hanging over a deep and black river: on the opposite side of the river is a prodigious mountain, covered to the top with waving woods, across which eagles and other wild birds are continually flying and screaming. Dundee was pressed by his officers to dispute the passage with M'Kay, from the superiority of his situation, but refused it. In public he took advantage of an opinion prevailing from the most ancient times among the Highlanders, that it is dishonourable to attack an enemy at a disadvantage; and cried out, "He thought not so meanly of his followers, as to believe they had degenerated from the generous maxims of their ancestors." But, in private, he assigned reasons, wise and well weighed, for rejecting the advice. He reasoned, "To defend the pass, a thing indeed easily

eaſily effectuated, was only to delay the war, and to detain themſelves priſoners in places where they had been already kept too long in confinement. With moſt eaſe, in open fields, the impetuoſity of the Highlanders ſhock was to be exerted. Six ſucceſſive battles gained by Montroſe, inſured the event of next day. To allow the enemy to paſs over to fair ground, inſpired a generous confidence into his own men, but would fill their opponents with a ſuſpicion of the ſecret cauſe of it. What better terms could be aſked, by an army for a general action, than unfatigued, and on their own ground, to receive an enemy who had fourteen miles to march the ſame day that he fought, and who was ignorant of the ground that was to be left him to occupy? The terms of defeat were unequal: for to him retreat was eaſy; but, to the enemy, retreat and ruin were the ſame: intangled in the paſs, the ſtronger would puſh the weaker over the precipices in their flight, and all muſt fall a defenceleſs prey to his victorious army purſuing behind. Even at the other end of the paſs *, he had ſent orders to his friends in Athol, to watch and fall upon the few who ſhould eſcape. If a deciſive action was delayed for a few days, the reſt of M'Kay's horſe would have time to come up; an enemy the more terrible to Highlanders, becauſe they were conſcious it was the only one they feared."

The night before the battle, Dundee having reflected, that the Highlanders had not been tried in general actions ſince the battle of Philiphaugh, which had been fought forty years before, and being deſirous to put their courage to the teſt, gave an alarm, and cauſed a falſe attack to be made upon his own camp. In an inſtant he found every man at his poſt, and firm in it. The event of the ſtratagem removed the diffidence of the general, and confirmed the confidence of the ſoldiers.

M'Kay's army †, after marching from Dunkeld in the morning of the 16th of July, and reſting two hours at the mouth of the paſs, began to enter it about mid-day. The ſoldiers marched through with awe at every ſtep, impreſſed with the grandeur and novelty of the ſcene, even with the ſilence all around them, which ſeemed the forerunner of danger, and with the conſciouſneſs of their own inability to give aſſiſtance to each other in caſe they were attacked. They advanced into the open field at the end of the paſs with ſlowneſs and caution, deriving fear from that very ſecurity which was offered them, and at laſt obſerved Dundee's army reſting upon the ſide of a mountain oppoſite to them, in one line, but a ſhort one, becauſe his men were fewer in number than M'Kay's, and lay thick upon the ground. But their numbers appeared greater than they were; becauſe, though there were vacancies along the line, occaſioned by ſpots of wood ſpread here and there upon the mountain, yet the imaginations of M'Kay's ſoldiers filled all theſe vacancies with enemies. Dundee had choſen this ſtation; becauſe, while the buſhes concealed his own motions and numbers, it gave him an opportunity of obſerving thoſe of his enemies *, ſecured him from the attacks of cavalry, gave violence to his charge if he deſcended upon the enemy, and made retreat, if retreat was needful, eaſy to men who could fly over mountains, with a ſpeed which no regular troops could equal: and he reſolved not to fight until near ſun-ſet, with a view, that if he gained the victory, he might give it a dreadful completion during the night; and if he was defeated, that he might retire without the fear of purſuit. M'Kay, having obſerved the poſition of his enemy †, formed the troops which advanced foremoſt into the open field, into a line of three men deep, and lengthened the line along the field, as more troops arrived ſucceſſively from the mouth of the paſs, partly with a view to outflank Dundee, whoſe line he ſaw was ſhort, and partly to prevent ſurpriſe, by making all the ground known to his army. He continued in this poſition two hours, to conſider what to do, and what to expect; and, in the mean time, the two armies continued looking on each other. At the end of that time, M'Kay, ſuſpecting Dundee's intention to take advantage of the night, and afraid to incamp in a place ſurrounded with enemies, uſed various means to provoke the Highlanders to an engagement, but in vain. But Dundee obſerving, that, by the poſition of the two armies, his own might be outflanked, and ſo be defeated even whilſt it was defeating, took advantage of his ſitua-

* M'Kay's MS. † Ibid.

* M'Kay's MS. † Ibid.

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tion to make what motions he pleaſed without their being known. He detached his clans into ſeparate bodies, removed them to the right and the left, but in thick order, leaving thus his centre weak; and, half an hour before ſun-ſet, ruſhed down from his ſtation, and began the attack by columns upon the wings of the enemy, with a view, that whether his own centre was broken, or his wings broke thoſe of his opponents, the battle might equally become irregular, and be decided hand to hand, not by the regularity of muſquetry. Montroſe carried the battle of Aulderne by the very ſame diſpoſition! All Dundee's views ſucceeded: His thick columns pierced eaſily through the thin files of the regiments, preſſed on the ſides thoſe who ſtood, turning round met in the front thoſe who were giving way, and, almoſt in an inſtant, hurried the enemy off the field. One regiment, and the half of another, which were in the centre, not daring to advance, ſaved themſelves by declining to be victorious in the poſt where they were placed. They alone retreated; the reſt fled. Lord Dundee, who had been the foremoſt on foot in the attack, was the foremoſt on horſeback in the purſuit. Deeming the flight of the enemy to be nothing, unleſs even eſcape was rendered impoſſible, he preſſed on for the mouth of the paſs, to cut off their retreat. In a little time, he perceived he had out-run his men; he ſtopped; he waved his arm in the air to make them haſten their ſpeed; and pointed his hand to the paſs, as if he already graſped it. Being conſpicuous in perſon and action, he was obſerved, and a muſket-ball, aimed at him, found entrance in an opening of his armour, beneath his armpit, occaſioned by the elevation of his arm. He road off the field, deſiring his miſchance to be concealed; and fainting, dropped from his horſe: As ſoon as he recovered, he deſired to be raiſed, looked to the field *, and aſked, "How things went?" Being told, "All was well." "Then," ſaid he, "I am well," and expired. The Highlanders, falling in with the Engliſh baggage, gave over the purſuit, and betook themſelves to plundering. By this accident, moſt of M'Kay's army got ſafely through the paſs; yet not above 200 of them arrived at Stirling in a body with their General. In the battle 2000 were killed, and 500 taken priſoners: many of the fugitives were alſo killed or taken priſoners by the Athol men, whom Lord Dundee had, the day before, ordered to be in readineſs at the ſouth end of the paſs; the reſt diſperſed. M'Kay, not daring to return through the paſs, was ſaved by taking his way through the mountains to the weſt of it. Having ſtopped upon the firſt height that commanded the proſpect of the field and the paſs, he looked back, and when he ſaw no purſuit *, ſaid to thoſe around him, that he was ſure the enemy had loſt their General. The Highlanders, according to the cuſtom of their country, raiſed a great ſtone upon the ſpot in which Dundee fell, where it remains to this day.

A letter was found in Dundee's pocket from Lord Melfort, then the late King's ſecretary of ſtate in Ireland †, which imported, that a declaration of indemnity and toleration then preparing, was couched in ſuch terms, that James could break through it when he pleaſed: Sentiments which made death the more painful to thoſe who were dying for his cauſe.

William paid a high compliment to the memory of Dundee: When he was adviſed to ſend a great body of troops to Scotland, after the defeat of Killikranky, he ſaid, "It was needleſs, the war ended with Dundee's life." The obſervation was juſt: for though the Highland army deſcended into the low countries of Scotland, under the Generals Buchan and Cannon, and were engaged in ſeveral actions, yet theſe actions were indeciſive; and, after two languid campaigns, a peace was concluded. The caſtle of Edinburgh had been ſurrendered ſome time before, by the Duke of Gordon, whom the ſuperiority of Dundee's genius was no longer at hand to direct. But the Duke, in the manner of his ſurrender, preſerved the dignity of his rank and of his anceſtors: He ſaid, "He had ſo much confidence in all the deſcendents of James I. that, though he muſt inſiſt on a pardon for his garriſon, he would ſtipulate no terms for himſelf." Upon the peace with the Highlanders, the common men retired to their homes, but many of the officers were, in conſequence of a capitulation, landed in France

* M'Kay's MS.

† Lord Balcarras.

* Granger's Hiſt. Biogr. vol. 2. p. 508.

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Magnanimity and loyalty exemplified in K. James's officers.

Although the fate which attended thoſe officers in France falls beyond the period of time to which theſe memoirs are confined, a digreſſion will perhaps be pardoned, that deſcribes adventures, which were worthy of the happieſt days of Athens or Sparta. The officers were an hundred and fifty in number, all of honourable birth, attached to their chieftains and to each other; in their political principles only to blame, yet glorying in them. Upon their arrival in France, penſions were aſſigned them by the French King: but, upon the concluſion of the civil war, theſe penſions were withdrawn; becauſe the object no longer exiſted for which they had been given. Finding themſelves, therefore, a load upon the late King, whoſe finances could ſcarcely ſuffice for himſelf, they petitioned that prince for leave to form themſelves into a company of private centinels, aſking no other favour than that they might be permitted to chuſe their own officers. James aſſented. They repaired to St Germains, to be reviewed by him, before they were modelled in the French army. A few days after they came, they poſted themſelves in accoutrements borrowed from a French regiment, and drawn up in order, in a place through which he was to paſs, as he went to the chace; an amuſement of which he became paſſionately fond after the loſs of his kingdom. He aſked, who they were? And was ſurpriſed to find, they were the ſame men with whom, in garbs better ſuited to their ranks, he had the day before converſed at his levee. Struck with the levity of his own amuſement, contraſted with the miſery of thoſe who were ſuffering for him, he returned penſive to the palace. The day he reviewed them, he paſſed along the ranks, wrote in his pocket-book, with his own hand, every gentleman's name*, and gave him his thanks in particular; and then removing to the front, bowed to the body, with his hat off.

* [A liſt of ſuch of their names as have been preſerved, from Dundee's Memoirs, p. 58.

Lieut. Adam Urquhart
Lieut. Alex. Elphingſton
Capt. Alex. Gordon
Col. Alex. Maitland
Capt. Alex. Mackenzie
Enſign Alex. Poplar
Capt. Alex. Ramſay
Capt. Alex. Sinclair
Capt. Alex. Trotar
Lieut. Alex. Urquhart, corporal
Enſign Allan Maclean
Lieut. Andrew Simpſon, corporal
Enſign Æneas Macdonald
Lieut. Archibald Langlins
Lieut. Arthur Arniel
Major Charles Erſkine
Lieut. Charles Lermont
Capt. Charles Patin
Capt. Colin Campbell
Enſign Daniel Vipers
Lieut. David Pane
Capt. David Carmichael
Lieut. David Drummond
Capt. David Arniel
Lieut. Donald Bane, ſergeant
Capt. Duncan Cameron
Lieut. Edward Davidſon
Lieut. Francis Gordon, ſergeant
Capt. George Buchan
Lieut. George Edwards
Lieut. George Herriot
Capt. George Drummond
Lieut. Hugh Sutherland
Lieut. James Gray
Capt. James Henderſon
Lieut. James Henderſon
Capt. James Innes, corporal
Lieut. James O'Bryan
Capt. James Montgomery
Capt. James Clark
Lieut. James Oſwald
Lieut James Toucks
Lieut. John Carruthers
Capt. John Dunbar
Capt. John Hamilton
Capt. John Arnot
Capt. John Gray
Captain and Engineer John Hepburn
Lieut. John Oglethorpe
Capt. John Riddel
Lieut. John Paterſon
Capt. John Sinclair
Capt. John Macintoſh
Capt. John Ogilvie
Lieut. John Mewrice
Capt. Joſeph Brody
Capt. Iſaac Thrycle
Capt. Kenneth Urquhart
Lieut. Laurence Drummond
Lieut. Laurence Wallace
Lieut. Patrick Cuningham
Lieut. Patrick Dickſon
Capt. Patrick Grahame
Lieut. Patrick Grahame
Lieut. Patrick Ogilvie
Lieut. Philip Hamilton
Capt. Robert Arbuthnot
Lieut. Robert Barclay
Lieut. Robert Maxwell
Lieut. Robert Kinloch
Col. Robert Somervell
Lieut. Robert Pierce
Lieut. Robert Keith
Lieut. Robert Barclay
Capt. Samuel Maxwell
Capt. Samuel Windram
Lieut. Stephen Sexon
Lieut. Thomas Clark
Lieut. Thomas Ogilvie
Capt. Walter Achmuty
Capt. Walter Niſbet
Lieut. William Collins
Capt. William Maxwell
Lieut. William Culbert
Col. William Davidſon
Capt. William Innes
Lieut. William Menzies
Capt. William Main
Lieut. William Lyon, ſergeant
Lieut. William Plummer
Lieut. William Shewen
Capt. William Cunningham
Lieut. William Boyd
Lieut. William Bruce
Capt. William Ramſay
Capt. William Robertſon.]

After

After he had gone away, ſtill thinking honour enough was not done them, he returned, bowed again, but burſt into tears. The body kneeled; bent their heads and eyes ſtedfaſt upon the ground; and then, ſtarting up at once, paſſed him with the uſual honours of war, as if it was only a common review they were exhibiting. They were ſent from thence to the frontiers of Spain, a march of nine hundred miles, on foot. Where-ever they paſſed, they were received with tears by the women, with reſpect by ſome of the men, but with laughter at the aukwardneſs of their ſituation by moſt of them. They were always the foremoſt in battle, and the laſt in retreat. Of all the troops in the ſervice, they were the moſt obedient to orders. Twice only they diſobeyed: The firſt time was at the ſiege of Roſes*; where they had fallen into diſeaſes, and been ordered to quit the camp for their recovery; but they delayed to obey, until they had ſent a remonſtrance to Marſhal Noailles, againſt what they termed an affront. The ſecond inſtance of their inattention to orders was upon the following occaſion: The Germans had made a lodgement in an iſland in the Rhine: the French, from an opinion that the river was impaſſable without boats, had ordered a number for the paſſage: among other troops intended for the ſervice, this company was ordered to keep a ſtation oppoſite to the iſland, until the boats ſhould arrive: but finding, upon examination, the ford, though difficult, not impaſſable, they, according to the cuſtom of Highlanders in wading through rivers, joining their hands together, and entering the river in a line with its current, the ſtrongeſt men in the upper part, and the weaker in the under, ſo that thoſe who were higheſt up the ſtream, broke all its force, and tying their arms and cloaths on their ſhoulders, paſſed to the iſland in ſight of both armies on the oppoſite banks, and drove ten times their number from the lodgement. The French cried out in admiration, "A gentleman, in whatever ſtation, is ſtill a gentleman;" *Le gentilhomme eſt toujours gentilhomme.* The place is called, *l' Iſle d' Ecoſſe*, to this day.

All collective human virtues are ſullied with the ſelfiſhneſs of individuals. The officers, to whom they had yielded their independence, and whom they had choſen to command their equals, cheated them of their pay, poor as it was, of their cloaths, and of preſents which the generous had ſent them. The French, inattentive to their patience, fatigues, and ſervices, ſent them from the frontiers of Spain to Alſace, a march as long as the former. In this route their cloaths fell to tatters: after they paſſed Lyons, the country was covered with ſnow: they often wanted the neceſſaries of life: yet no complaints were heard amongſt them, except for the ſufferings of him whom they accounted their ſovereign. After ſix years ſervice, they were broke, when the peace was concluded, on the higher part of the Rhine, fifteen hundred miles from their homes, and without any proviſion made for them. At that time only ſixteen of them had ſurvived the fate of their companions; and of theſe only four arrived in Scotland, to give warning, by their example, to their countrymen, though to too many of them in vain, to diſtruſt for ever the promiſes and flatteries of France*.

* There are men now living in Scotland who were acquainted with ſome of the four.

LONDON.

Entertainment, &c.

The contemplative man; or, The hiſtory of Chriſtopher Crab, Eſq; of North-Wales. 2 vols. 5 s. *Whiſton.* —— This performance is inferior to the author's *Adventures of Common Senſe.* At the ſame time the *Contemplative man* affords more entertainment in the peruſal, than there is reaſon to expect from the title. C.

The married victim; or, The hiſtory of Lady Villars. 2 vols. 5 s. ſewed. *Hookham.* —— Written in a pretty, eaſy, and unaffected ſtyle; but conſidered as a literary compoſition, there is more delicacy than ſtrength in it. C.

Plays and Poetry.

Zobeide; a tragedy. [By Mr Cradock.] As it is acted at the theatre-royal in Covent-garden. 1 s. 6 d. *Cadell.* —— Founded on an unfiniſhed piece of Voltaire's, called *Les Scythes.* C. [655.]

Amelia. A muſical entertainment, of two acts. 1 s. *Becket.* —— Firſt acted and publiſhed in 1738. Mr Cumberland, author of the celebrated comedy intitled *The Weſt Indian*, is mentioned in the papers as the writer of this muſical entertainment. M.

Timon of Athens, altered from Shakeſpeare. A tragedy, as it is acted at the

* Account of Dundee's officers.

theatre-royal in Drury-lane. 1 s. 6 d. *Becket.* —— Mr Cumberland, the ingenious editor, has retrenched ſome extravagancies, and lopped off ſeveral excreſcences, which have diſfigured the otherwiſe excellent play of Timon. This performance hath now more regularity and decorum to recommend it to the taſte of the preſent age, than it could boaſt in the wild and rough ſtate in which it was left by its great author; yet the manly ſpirit and vigour of Shakeſpeare ſeem not in the leaſt emaſculated by the chaſtiſement he hath received from the hand of this bold and adventurous reviſer. M.

The theatres; a poetical diſſection. By Sir Nicholas Nipcloſe, Bt. 3 s. *Bell.* —— We have had a *Roſciad* from Churchill, a *Theſpis* from Kelly, and now we have a freſh poetical diſſection of theatrical delinquents from — we know not who. — This author has poured out a great deal of virulent invective againſt not only the principal performers, but the managers alſo of the theatres in Drury-lane and Covent-garden. The great reformer of the Engliſh ſtage, the reſtorer of Shakeſpeare, is here treated as though we were under little, if any, obligation to him for the reformation (ſo much wanted!) of our moſt rational amuſement; and he is, moreover, ungratefully and cruelly reproached, for ſtill exerting his admirable talents, to gratify a diſcerning public, which by its unremitted applauſe, continues to manifeſt a more juſt as well as more generous ſenſe of his unrivalled and UNEXAMPLED merit! — Mr Colman, too, is groſsly abuſed, for having, according to our author, ſhewn too much countenance to pageant and pantomime, with other high crimes and miſdemeanours committed in his managerial capacity. — A few of the devoted crew, however, are ſaved from this general ſhipwreck of the ſtage, viz. Mrs Abingdon (to whom the poem is dedicated), Mrs Barry, Meſſ. Woodward, King, Weſton, Roſs, and two or three more; and an encomium on Mr Foote is introduced. M. — His character of Mr Foote is drawn with a juſtneſs of ſentiment not to be expected from the inventor of the caricatura of Mr Garrick. C. — The Critical Reviewers give a catalogue of the authors, managers, or actors, cenſured or praiſed by this theatrical ſatiriſt, making the number of the former 63, and that of the latter 19, balance 44, errors excepted, as it is not always eaſy to diſtinguiſh our author's praiſe from his cenſure.

The patriot's guide; a poem. Inſcribed to the Earl of C——m, Junius, and John Wilkes, Eſq; 2 s. 6 d. *Wheble.* —— A ſatire on the popular party. There is ſome ſpirit in it, but it is, on the whole, a crude and boyiſh performance. M.

Political-Club Debates. [xxxii. 586.]

[A debate, on certain propoſitions offered in favour of America, begun in our preceding volume [xxxii. 523.], was twice interrupted [xxxii. 585. 641.]. We deferred reſuming it, in hopes that it would have been concluded in the collection to which we are chiefly indebted for theſe important debates; but as we have now reaſon to think that it will never be reſumed in that work, we ſhall here give the remainder of what has been publiſhed of it, though we are ſorry to find that it ends abruptly.]

THE motion made by Paulus Priſquinius [xxxii. 525.] was ſeconded by Veſpaſius Vindex, [the late Mr Ald. Beckford], thus.

" Mr Preſident, Sir,

THE motion now made by my Honourable friend has been explained ſo fully, and is ſo obviouſly founded upon reaſon, that there is not an independent member, I am certain, in this aſſembly, but what will heartily ſupport it: even the ſervants of government themſelves muſt countenance it from ſhame, though they may not approve it from juſtice; and give to the appearance of right, what they deny to the reality. On this account, Mr Preſident, I ſhall not at preſent trouble you with arguments to ſupport the propriety of my worthy friend's motion, but reſerve myſelf to anſwer any thing which may be urged againſt it by placemen or penſioners: — for ſuch, notwithſtanding the apparent wiſdom of the meaſure, may prefer their paltry wages to the voice of conſcience, or the circumſtance of reputation. We ſhall ſee, however, Mr Preſident."

The queſtion being thus regularly made and ſeconded, M. Lepidus (G. J——) ſtood up to ſupport it, in this manner.

" Mr Preſident, Sir,

IF we look into the ancient hiſtorians, Tacitus particularly, we ſhall find, that the diſputes which aroſe between the Roman proconſuls in Africa, and the military lieutenants, ſprung originally from the heterogeneous mode of giving the provinces a government, which was eternally at war with itſelf, and which, to be faithfully executed, could not but plunge the miſerable inhabitants, either in revolt or deſtruction. If the proconſul, for inſtance, behaved like a good magiſtrate, he had frequent occaſions,

occaſions

occaſions too as unavoidable as they were frequent, of checking the power of the military lieutenant; and if the lieutenant acted like a brave ſoldier, there was no poſſibility of his living upon any reaſonable terms with the proconſul. In ſhort, each claiming the ſuperior power, the whole frame of their adminiſtration became unhinged; and the reſult, like our preſent diſputes with the colonies, proved diſgrace to the governors, and diſtraction to the people.

We need not, however, refer to theſe remoter æras of foreign nations, to ſhew, that the ſame cauſe will neceſſarily produce the ſame effect, when a modern inſtance in our own annals will point it out beyond the poſſibility of contradiction. K. James II. Sir, on his landing in Ireland, endeavoured to make Lord Tyrconnel commander in chief of the forces, independent of the Lord Lieutenant: — but he found it utterly impracticable to effect this meaſure, for the reaſons I have juſt aſſigned; and was therefore under the neceſſity of diſmiſſing Lord Clarendon from his lieutenancy, and of lodging the civil power with the chief military, in the hands of the ſame officer. Tyrconnel by this means became poſſeſſed of both; and though it did not ſave his maſter from ruin, it preſerved ſomething like order, while his authority was acknowledged in that kingdom.

There is a deſpotiſm, Mr Preſident, in the nature of military government, which is utterly inconſiſtent with the liberal genius of our civil policy; and it may be truly ſaid, that a ſoldier is the only ſlave exiſting under the Britiſh conſtitution. — From the corporal to the commander in chief, all is the moſt unlimited command upon the one hand, and the moſt implicit obedience on the other; every idea of freedom is annihilated in the ſervice. To render this ſervice therefore independent of the civil magiſtrate, in a free country, is the higheſt abſurdity in politics. Military eſtabliſhments were inſtituted to defend our civil rights, not to deſtroy them; they were inſtituted to be the creature, not the ſovereign of the ſtate; and the moment they counteract the purpoſes of their inſtitution, that moment they become juſtly obnoxious to the community.

Having thus delivered my opinion with regard to the general nature of military eſtabliſhments, I ſhall now turn to the expediency of ſending an armed force to the colonies, and call upon the moſt ſtrenuous ſupporter of ſuch a meaſure, to tell me any good effect which it is likely to anſwer. The people of G. Britain, Mr Preſident, from enjoying a power of regulating the American commerce, conceived, that they had alſo a right of taxing American property, and therefore paſſed ſome laws for the purpoſes of raiſing a revenue upon the colonies. Theſe laws by many are deemed illegal, and by all they are acknowledged injudicious; yet to recover the coloniſts to their duty, who have complained univerſally of the acts in queſtion, we ſend over a body of troops, as if the mere appearance of ſoldiers were to terrify Engliſhmen into any meanneſs, into any abject ſubjection. Theſe troops remain in a principal province, for ſome time; and inſtead of calming the minds of the people, inflame them almoſt to madneſs. What then is to be done? Why to ſend over more troops; as if we are to expect the affection of the colonies, the more we increaſe their diſcontent: and to think their murmurs will ſubſide, as we aggravate the cauſes of diſſatisfaction.

Indeed, Mr Preſident, if by ſending over troops, we meant to apply them effectually; or if we had a deſign of engaging the ſubmiſſion of the Americans by ſpiritedly cutting their throats, ſome reaſon might be urged for this favourite child of adminiſtration; but when making war upon the Americans is actually making war upon ourſelves, when the nation muſt incur a large expence in fitting out ſuch an armament, and when the armament, if fitted out, muſt do a great deal of miſchief, and cannot poſſibly effect the leaſt good, I hope we ſhall paſs the preſent motion affirmatively, and purſue a rational means of conſulting our own proſperity."

To the foregoing popular ſpeeches, Caius Sulpicius (L— B——n) replied:

" Mr Preſident, Sir,

A great deal has been urged againſt the diſorders reſulting from the eſtabliſhment of two ſupreme powers in any country; and the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, has given a very juſt deſcription of the diſorders which formerly diſtracted the Roman provinces from the claſhing au-

thority of the civil and military juriſdictions: yet theſe arguments, ingenious as I muſt acknowledge them, are unfortunately without an application on the preſent queſtion.—Gentlemen ſeem more deſirous on the popular ſide to reaſon from their wiſhes, than from their opinion.—They make their premiſſes wholly agreeable to their own fancy, and then draw ſuch concluſions as will beſt anſwer the purpoſes of their intereſt, the mortifications of their diſappointment, or the malevolence of their revenge.

There is not an individual in this aſſembly, Sir, ſtrange as the political doctrine of many gentlemen has been ſince the commencement of the ſeſſion, who will venture to deny, that his Majeſty has a right of lodging the executive authority of the colonies in what hands he thinks proper. If this is once granted, the propriety of the military eſtabliſhments muſt be granted alſo; and the ſole object of our conſideration will remain, Whether the eſtabliſhment is or is not rendered nugatory, by claſhing with the civil inſtitutions of the country?—To ſhew that it is not, Sir, give me leave to ſay, that gentlemen have miſtated the fact exceedingly, when they talk of an equality, in the caſe before us, between the civil power and the military command.—Was this really the fact, Sir, the motion on which we are now debating would be extremely judicious; but as the contrary, the diametrical contrary, is notoriouſly the truth, I am amazed how a man of ſenſe, or a man of honour, could poſſibly make it in the immediate face of conviction.

That diſputes have ariſen between the governors of our provinces in America, and the chief commander of his Majeſty's forces on that continent, may be very true; but they have not proceeded from inveſting two oppoſite powers with an equal authority.—The expreſs, the poſitive direction, which the ſecretary of ſtate has ſent over to the governors, is, to ſubmit in all military matters to the military command, where the commander is by rank a brigadier.—Where this is not the caſe, the governor is to command: the governor is conſtituted a military officer; and as he commands in his military character only, the conſequence neceſſarily is, that the military is ſuperior in military matters to the civil juriſdiction.

The very nature of the preſent motion, Mr Preſident, evidently invalidates the argument made uſe of by the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt. One of the reaſons aſſigned for the motion is, that the Americans complain of our ſetting the military power above the civil.—Does this ſhew any thing of that deſtructive equality, Sir, which the gentleman endeavoured to diſcover, when he hurried us into Tacitus, and talked of the feuds ſubſiſting between the proconſuls and the military lieutenants in the Roman provinces?—I do not think it does; and till he convinces me that *ſuperiority* means nothing but *equality*, I ſhall on no account ſubſcribe to the force of his reaſoning.

But it may be aſked, Mr Preſident, for what end government has at all ſent troops to America? I aſk, for what end are troops kept in this kingdom, kept in Ireland, the Weſt Indies, or any other of our ſettlements? Is America the only part of the Britiſh empire to be exempted from a portion of military burdens? What have the people of that continent done ſo exceedingly meritorious, Sir, to deſerve a greater diſtinction, a greater indulgence, than the unfortunate inhabitants of the mother-country, or the inhabitants of their ſiſter-dependencies?—Perhaps, Sir, gentlemen will exclaim againſt military inſtitutions in the groſs, and ſay, that a ſtanding army is utterly repugnant to every principle of the Engliſh conſtitution. Let them do this, and welcome; but do not let them ſay, that it is contrary to law, while the law of the land not only tolerates theſe inſtitutions, but provides for their ſupport.—Beſides this, let gentlemen recollect the peculiar neceſſity there was for employing a military force in America: The laws of this country were deſpiſed, were trampled upon in moſt of the provinces; a deſperate band of hypocrites had poiſoned the minds of the people, univerſal anarchy was prevailing; and there appeared a general reſolution of ſhaking off the Britiſh government.—Was not this, therefore, a period that called for the interpoſition of the military power? was not this a time to take coercive meaſures?—The gentlemen in oppoſition ſay, No.—In the ſolemn aſſembly of parliament, they pronounce it criminal to execute parliamentary acts, and are now complaining to us that the miniſtry have ſupported our honour, contended for our juſtice, and enforced our reſolutions.—They complain,

complain, that the miniſtry would not ſuffer the Americans to revolt; and tell us, it is infamouſly delinquent in the Engliſh adminiſtration, to be in the leaſt ſolicitous for the happineſs of England.

I am ſufficiently apprehenſive, Sir, on what a popular baſis the preſent motion is founded; and I dare affirm, ſome of our patriots will ſay, that even admitting the truth of the American diſſenſions, there was ſtill no neceſſity for employing a military force to ſuppreſs them. They will ſay, that the civil power ſhould upon all occaſions be ſuperior to the military.

The cauſe of the floating of Solway Moſs explained. [665.]

ALL bodies whoſe ſpecific gravity does not exceed that of water, will float in that element. This is a principle confirmed by experience, and univerſally allowed by every writer on ſtatics. Wood is ſpecifically, or, bulk for bulk, lighter than water; and therefore ſwims on its ſurface after having diſplaced a quantity of water equal to itſelf in weight. Many kinds of earths are not much heavier than a quantity of water of the ſame magnitude. Turf, for example, when dry, is, by means of graſs and other vegetables with which it is covered, always ſpecifically lighter, and conſequently ſwims. Moſſes are generated by fallen and rotted woods. Hence they are buoyed up by an influx of water, which is ſpecifically heavier. Suppoſe an uncommon quantity of rain to deſcend, and to fill up every ſubterraneous cavity ſo as to overflow the uſual bounds, or the baſon which ſupports the moſs, the neceſſary conſequence is, that the moſs will follow the current of the water, which-ever way it moves. The floating iſland of Delos muſt have been compoſed of much wood, as we know thoſe of Loch Lomond to be. When the ſea or lake ſwelled beyond the uſual mark, or when a ſtrong wind blowed, Delos muſt have moved like the iſlands of Loch Lomond. Why then ſhould we not look upon Solway Moſs as a floating body of the ſame nature? This event is by no means ſingle in its kind. Tradition has preſerved the memory of a ſimilar inundation in Monteith in Scotland. A moſs there altered its ſituation in one night, and covered a great extent of fertile land.

VARENIUS.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

"*London, Nov.* 26. The Sieur Payen, a celebrated mathematician at Paris, has juſt preſented to the King of France, and to the Royal Family, a ſurpriſing piece of machinery. It repreſents the figure of the God of Love as large as the life, which ariſes from a bank it is diſcovered on, pays its reſpects to the ſpectators, then writes ſeveral lines with one of its arrows, and afterwards plays two opera-airs upon a harpſichord. The execution of this automaton has given uncommon ſatisfaction to all who have beheld it. They are allowed to inſpect the various wheels, &c. by which it is put in motion. The commiſſioners appointed by the Royal Academy of Sciences for examining this *chef d'œuvre* have certified, that it moves ſolely by the machinery contained withinſide of it, and not by any other aſſiſtance, trick, or colluſion whatſoever."

ENGLAND.

At a quarterly general court of the Eaſt-India proprietors, held on the 18th of December, Mr Dempſter entered into the ſtate of their affairs in Bengal, and lamented, that they had not laid before the proprietors the plan of legiſlation which they had been framing for that country, &c. He ſaid, that he had heard it ſtrongly reported, that a Noble Lord [Lord Clive] intended to give it as his opinion in parliament, that government ought to take the management of that country into their hands; that this circumſtance called upon the direction to be ſpeedy; that ſuch a revolution would annihilate all liberty; that the nation expected an immediate reform, &c.—Governor Johnſton coincided in ſentiment with him; declaring, that it would be neceſſary for them to apply to parliament for more ample powers.—Mr Purling, the chairman, then ſaid, that the difficulty of the operation would plead their excuſe for being ſo ſlow; that, however, they had waited upon the ſages of the law, to have their opinion of a newly-conſtructed charter of juſtice; that Lord North, far from any intention to throw the management of the Eaſt Indies into the hands of the crown, declared, that he never wiſhed to ſee it in the power of any miniſter in this country to appoint even a writer.—This piece of in-

formation

formation gave univerſal ſatisfaction. A few words were then delivered upon the ſubject of the ſuperviſion which is in agitation. General Smith gave it as his opinion, that the religion of the Indians would be an inſuperable obſtacle to the introduction of our criminal and civil laws among them. Mr Creighton entered his proteſt againſt all ſupervisors.—It is ſaid that the ſalary of the ſupervisors which the Eaſt-India company are about ſending to Bengal, will be 12,000 l. per ann. each, which, with the other advantages they will have, will make their places worth 60,000 l. per ann. each. Had it not been for theſe great advantages, no proper ſupervisors could be had; the laſt were to have had about 10,000 l. per ann. each.

"*Morſe Indiaman, Madraſs, July 5.* 1771. On the 4th of February 1771, we made the iſland of St Paul's, in the latitude of 38 S. and 74 long. Eaſt of London; when, in conſequence of an opinion our Captain had entertained, that it was not impoſſible or improbable that the Aurora frigate [269.] might have been wrecked on the ſaid iſland, as Capt. Lee had at the Cape expreſſed an intention of making it, and the ſupervisors a deſire of landing on it; and being an iſland little known, of which we have very imperfect accounts, as lying in an high ſouthern latitude, and ſeldom ſeen but in the tempeſtuous months, when its approach is dangerous; and the weather now being fine, and ſmooth water, it was determined to take this favourable opportunity to attempt to diſcover if the ſaid ſhip had been loſt there, and any unhappy perſons, who might have eſcaped the wreck, be remaining on the iſland.—In conſequence of this reſolution, we ſtood with the ſhip within a mile of the ſhore, firing guns to alarm, if any body on the iſland. We then hoiſted out our cutter, a ſtout ſixteen-oared boat, and putting in a ſufficiency of proviſions, Capt. Horne gave orders to the officer who commanded her, to row or ſail all round the iſland, firing muſkets at proper intervals, and to obſerve carefully if there was any appearance of a wreck on any part of the coaſt.—Our ſhips ſtood off and on for thirty-one hours, after which time our boat returned; when the officer reported, that he had been all round the iſland; that the whole was an iron-bound, rocky coaſt, inacceſſible even to boats; conſequently, in caſe of a ſhipwreck, unleſs in fine weather, moſt probably every body muſt have periſhed.—On the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the iſland they ſaw one ſcarf of the keel of a large ſhip, about thirty-two feet in length; but judged it could not be the Aurora's, as being too large, and from the barnacles on it, and from the manner of its being worm-eaten, muſt have lain a much longer time. On the weſtern ſide they ſaw a piece of a large top-maſt, or jibb-boom, very freſh, but both head and heel being off, could not tell which it was.—There are ſoundings that run off the iſland to about three quarters of a mile ſix or ſeven fathoms in ſhore, increaſing gradually to thirty, and then no ground; but the whole is coral rock. The boat not being able to approach near enough with ſafety, they brought her to a grapnel under the lee of the iſland where the water was ſmooth, and ſeveral of the crew, with an officer, ſwam on ſhore. They report the iſland to be fertile, full of long graſs, nearly as high as their heads, pretty well wooded, but the trees not lofty, and ſeveral runs of fine freſh water. There was great plenty of fine fiſh on the coaſt, of which our people brought almoſt a boat-load on board."

"*Extract of a letter from the Mauritius, concerning the loſs of the Vereſt Eaſt-Indiaman.* Mr Walter Brown, lately a paſſenger with me, being now going to Europe in a different ſhip, makes it uncertain which will arrive firſt; therefore ſend you the following melancholy account by him, viz. I was diſpatched from Bengal the 3d of March, after which was wrecked here the 25th of laſt April, about twelve at midnight. Beſides the total loſs of the Vereſt, and all the whole cargo, twenty-five people were drowned in attempting to get through a tremendous ſurf, much larger than that at Madraſs, which we were all obliged to paſs through before we could receive any aſſiſtance from the French, who durſt only venture to the edge of it, (no boat being able to live a moment in the ſurf), and there anchor between that and the land, which was full four miles diſtance from thence. Our ſituation was ſuch, that in all probability every ſoul among us would have periſhed, but for the aſſiſtance of the French, who did every thing in their power to ſave as many of us as poſſible, and on our landing behaved with the greateſt tenderneſs and humanity imaginable to us all.—I remained on board

board two days and nights, after the ſhip firſt ſtruck, and in a ſituation too dreadful and horrid for pen to deſcribe, with the ſurfs continually battering and making a fair breach all over us. The 27th, at 5 p. m. found the ſhip began to ſeparate, and part at midſhips; the decks were before all fallen in holes fore and aft; had ſeen the chief mate and ſeveral others taken up the day before by the French boats, who could not come within half a mile of us for the ſurf; likewiſe ſaw fifteen people drowned in attempting to get through. Our ſituation was then become deſperate. To continue longer by the wreck had no appearance of ſafety, and to quit her was certain immediate deſtruction to ſome of us. In this dreadful dilemma, I preferred the latter for the moſt expeditious and probable means of deliverance; accordingly quitted her upon a large raft of ſpars and booms, &c. as well ſpread, ſecured, and laſhed together, as our unhappy circumſtances would admit of, (which we had all along reſerved for the laſt ſtake). Mr Gruchen, Mr George Williamſon, Mr Matthew Miller, and Mr Martin, paſſengers; Mr Baldock, ſecond officer; Mr James Collins, midſhipman; my brother, and others, to the number of fifty in all, (determining to take the ſame chance with me), came away at the ſame time. Mr Martin, and Thomas Harriſon, caulker's mate, being too eager in getting on the raft, were drowned along-ſide the wreck. Large and ſtout as our raft was, the ſurf overſet it before we had got half through, and turned us all adrift, by which misfortune poor Mr Matthew Miller, Mr James Collins, and five others, were drowned. My brother, Mr Gruchen, Mr Williamſon, Mr Baldock, and others, to the number of forty-one of us in all, fortunately ſcrambled on the raft again after it was overſet, and got ſafe to the French boats, who were waiting ready to take us in.—When firſt we ſtruck, there were 126 ſouls on board in all, 101 of whom were ſaved, and 25 periſhed. Thank God we loſt no more; for a French ſhip being wrecked in the ſame place, a few years ago, had only nine people ſaved out of 250."

"*London, Dec.* 6. The number of Engliſh children now educated at the four following convents in France, is, at Calais 50, at Boulogne 60, at Montreal 96, and at St Omer 69.

The Prince Stadtholder, on being made acquainted with the laborious and expenſive undertaking of Dr Kennicot, who is collating all the printed and manuſcript copies of the Hebrew Bible, was pleaſed to direct, that a yearly donation of thirty guineas be remitted to that gentleman whilſt the ſubſcription is on foot. [xxxii. 549.]

On Saturday night, Dec. 14. about a quarter paſt twelve o'clock, the Hereditary Princeſs of Brunſwick arrived at Carlton-houſe from Brunſwick, in perfect health.

"*London, Dec.* 24. Yeſterday a grant of a pardon paſſed the great ſeal to Sir James Steuart, Bt, one of the gentlemen excepted in the indemnity [ix. 259.], againſt whom a bill of indictment for high treaſon was found before the juſticiary-court at Edinburgh in 1748." [x. 507. 10.]

On the 23d of October Mr Banks and Dr Solander had the honour of another interview with the King at Richmond; when they preſented his Majeſty with a coronet of gold, ſet round with feathers, which was given them by a chief on the coaſt of Chili. [667.]

"*York, Nov.* 26. We hear from Halifax, that a watchmaker of that place has finiſhed a ſeconds watch of a very curious and ſingular conſtruction. It not only ſtops in the manner of other ſeconds or ſtop watches, but is ſo contrived that the work neceſſary to perform the ſeconds may be ſeparated from the other part of the watch, and put again into action therewith inſtantaneouſly, at the pleaſure of the owner; by which curious improvement the watch will go, and ſhew the hour and minute without being impeded by the ſeconds work, the motion of which is only neceſſary when wanted for ſome nice obſervation and experiment, being the original purpoſe for which ſeconds in pocket-watches were invented. It likewiſe meaſures a ſecond at one dead ſtroke; whereas, in the ſeconds watches commonly made, there is a conſtant movement of the hand over the diviſions, and frequently, if not always, attended with a recoil, that makes it difficult, and even impoſſible, to aſcertain its true point of direction with preciſion. It is eſteemed by ſeveral ingenious gentlemen who have ſeen it, as a piece of mechaniſm the moſt extraordinary of its kind, both with regard to its conſtruction and execution."

Soon after the plan was formed to ſeek relief in the matter of ſubſcription to the thirty-

thirty-nine articles, &c. [633.], a number of members of the church of England, as themſelves ſay, in an addreſs to the *Friends to the eſtabliſhed church*, formed themſelves into a ſociety upon theſe two principles: "1. To promote as much as poſſible among the people of England, an experimental knowledge of the Thirty-nine Articles, Homilies, and Liturgy of the eſtabliſhed church; 2. To oppoſe, in as inoffenſive a manner as poſſible, all attempts to ſet the Thirty-nine Articles, Homilies, and Liturgy of the church aſide."——This ſociety, Sept. 23. came to theſe reſolutions. "1. To invite our brethren to join us upon theſe two principles. 2. To ſet apart the hour from eight to nine in the morning for interceſſion to God for the church of England at this juncture. 3. To declare, that this ſociety, ſolely founded on thoſe two forementioned principles, and intentionally collected for national welfare, is not deſigned to claſh with any private religious ſocieties: on the contrary, all ſuch, it is hoped, will heartily concur with, and promote this neceſſary union at this juncture. 4. That ſuch members and friends of the eſtabliſhed church as are willing to concur with this important meaſure, be requeſted to attend on Mondays and Wedneſdays at eight in the evening, at the chapel in Margate-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet; and on Tueſdays and Fridays at the ſame hour in the evening, at Rutland chapel, Rutland-court, Alderſgate Bars. 5. That perſons to be admitted declare themſelves to be men of thoſe principles on which this ſociety is founded, and alſo give their names and abode."

"*London, Dec.* 31. The Juſtitia tranſport-ſhip is but juſt ſailed from the river, having waited for other felons.—Mr Eyre is on board, and ſupplied from the captain's table, but is not permitted to dine in the cabin." [610.]

"*London, June* 13. On Tueſday night eight ruffians broke into the houſe of Mrs Hutchins, farmer, in the King's Road, Chelſea. The family conſiſted of herſelf, three children, the eldeſt not ten years of age, two men-ſervants, and two maids. As ſoon as the villains had entered the houſe, they went to the bed-ſide of Mrs Hutchins, clapped a piſtol to each ſide her head, and demanded her keys, which being obtained, two remained as a guard, and the reſt went to other parts of the houſe, when they tied the two maids neck and heels together. One of the men-ſervants hearing a noiſe, came on the ſtair-caſe, at whom they fired, but miſſed him, and he made his eſcape through a trap-door: the other man they found in his bed; and on his aſking what they wanted, one of them fired, and ſhot him in the head. They opened the bureau, from whence they took upwards of 80l. in caſh, beſides notes, ſtripping it likewiſe of plate to a conſiderable value, and the other rooms of linen, &c. with which they got off. The wounded man died laſt night."

"*London, Nov.* 7. On Tueſday a Jew who lives in Shoemaker-row, Aldgate, being taken ill, and touched with remorſe of conſcience, (imagining he ſhould die), ſent for a friend, and acknowledged himſelf to be one of the nine Jews concerned in the robbery and murder at Mrs Hutchins's at Chelſea, a few months ago. He deſired his friend to inform ſome magiſtrate of the above; and having told him the names and places of abode of his accomplices, his friend went immediately to Sir John Fielding; who ſent out his people after them, by which means four of the gang were taken, and after examination in the evening, were committed to priſon. On the examinations it appeared, that this gang was increaſing to a dreadful degree; and that even freſh miſcreants have been ſent for from abroad, and arrived, and that they had formed ſome very daring and miſchievous plans."

Before the end of the month the reports from the public office in Bowſtreet, relative to the commitment of offenders, were, Levi Weil, Soloman Porter, Mark Aſheburg, Hyam Lazarus, Lazarus Harry Aſheburg, and Aſher Weil, charged on the oath of an accomplice, with breaking open the houſe of Mrs Deighton, at Wormley, in Hertfordſhire, in February laſt, and ſtealing a quantity of plate, &c. and on ſuſpicion of robbing the houſe of Mrs Hutchins, at Chelſea, and murdering her ſervant, and of being guilty of other felonies and burglaries; Eſther Moſes, and Elias Jacobs, otherwiſe Polock, charged with receiving part of the goods ſtolen from Mrs Deighton's, at Wormley, as above mentioned, knowing the ſame to be ſtolen. Three of the laſt-named principal offenders were apprehended at Birmingham; a fourth was ſtopped on the road, as he was riding poſt to Birmingham to give his companions notice to eſcape; the others were taken

taken about Duke's Place, and that neighbourhood.

"*London*, *Nov.* 28. The gang of Jews, now in confinement, were diſcovered by the following means.—The Jew that turned evidence, being reduced to great want, applied to Mr Myers, warden of a ſynagogue, for relief. The latter told him, he muſt know ſomething of his life and converſation, and whether he was really an object of charity. Sir, replies the other, if you mean to give me any aſſiſtance, you muſt do it quickly; for I muſt ſpeedily leave this iſland. What do you mean? ſays Mr Myers: ſurely this is not the way to procure relief. Your character now becomes ſuſpicious. You muſt certainly have been guilty of ſome enormity. However, he put his hand in his pocket, and giving him half a crown, deſired he would call on a certain day. The fellow with reluctance conſented; and Mr Myers in the mean while conſulted Sir John Fielding; who adviſed that the man ſhould be taken into cuſtody. Myers choſe to act with honour, and tried, in conjunction with a Rabbi, to bring the man to confeſſion. The fellow would go no farther than declaring that he was afraid ſeveral people who now lived in proſperity, would ere long be miſerable. Theſe myſterious words alarmed Mr Myers and the Rabbi, and with threats and promiſes they prevailed on the informer to go before Sir John Fielding, who ſoon brought him to a diſcovery. Then it was found, that a conſiderable body of Jews had entered into the moſt ſolemn engagements, not to betray one another, and to go about the country robbing and plundering houſes; and that they were to have a veſſel always ready upon the coaſt to export the plundered goods."

The trial of theſe Jews came on at the Old Bailey on the 6th of December. It was opened by Mr Cox, who, in a very pathetic manner, requeſted the jury not to be biaſſed againſt the culprits, becauſe they were Jews, but to hear all candidly, and then let juſtice hold the ſcale. The Jews were then arraigned. A difficulty enſued, which was, that they would not hold up their hands; but it was obviated by Mr Baron Perrot, the judge that tried them, who ſaid, their anſwering to their names would be ſufficient.

The indictment charged Aſher Weil, Levi Weil, Hyam Lazarus, Solomon Porter, Marcus Hartough, and Lazarus Harry, with the wilful murder of Joſeph Slew, and a robbery committed on the 11th of June laſt, in the houſe of Mrs Eliſabeth Hutchins at Chelſea.—Mrs Hutchins was the firſt witneſs examined. She depoſed, That on the 11th of June, about eleven at night, hearing her cookmaid ſhriek out, and a great noiſe, ſhe went to aſſiſt her ſervant, and know what was the matter; when two men, whom to the beſt of her knowledge ſhe believed to be Levi Weil (the doctor) and Hyam Lazarus, ſeized her, forced her into a chair, and turned her upper petticoat over her head, which ſhe put down; when Hyam Lazarus clapped a piſtol to her mouth, and ſwore he'd blow her brains out, if ſhe did not ſit ſtill: the Doctor put the piſtol aſide with his hand, and again put her coat up. They immediately began dragging her maid about, curſing and ſwearing to her, that if ſhe would be quiet, they would not hurt her. Mrs Hutchins begged them to ſignify loudly to her maid, that they would not hurt her, as ſhe was hard of hearing. They attempted to tie Mrs Hutchins's feet; but on her promiſing not to move, they left her untied, and went up ſtairs. In a few minutes after ſhe heard a piſtol go off, and ſomething lumbering thrown down ſtairs, and immediately another piſtol was fired: upon which ſhe ran to the back-door, hoping to get out; but there were two men guarding it, who cried out, "If you are not a friend, we'll blow your brains out." Upon this, ſhe returned to her chair, and Levi Weil, Hyam Lazarus, and a man whom ſhe deſcribed, (but who is not yet taken), came down to her: Levi Weil took the buckles out of her ſhoes, and her watch; and they were about to ſearch her pockets, which ſhe begged them not to do, declaring ſhe would give them ſomething better worth their notice; when ſhe went up ſtairs with them, and gave them a purſe containing ſixty-one guineas. They then came down, demanding where her plate was: ſhe told them: they took it out of the cupboard; and on finding ſo little, a piſtol was again clapped to her mouth, her lip cut with it, and her tooth looſened; when Levi Weil, a ſecond time, put it aſide, and thruſt the perſon who preſented it out of the room. Soon after, they left the houſe; when Joſeph Slew, the deceaſed, came down in his ſhirt to aſk Mrs Hutchins how ſhe did, declaring himſelf a dead man; his ſhirt was on fire where the ball had entered, which

was close to the shoulder-bone, and the blood was gushing out, and ran down to his legs in a continued stream. Mrs Hutchins put out the fire on his shirt, and he in a few moments fell down on the floor.—Upon being asked what particular things she had lost, she said, a piece of lemon-coloured silk.

John Stone was next sworn; who deposed, That, about eleven o'clock on the night above-mentioned, five men entered the bed-room where he and the deceased lay; that they waked him with the stroke of a pistol on his breast; and on his crying out, "What's that for?" they replied, "D—n your eyes, you son of a bitch; lie still, or we'll blow your brains out." On his fellow-servant's waking, and jumping up, they shot him through the back, and the deceased said, "Lord have mercy upon me, I'm a dead man." They then seized him, drew him out of bed, and dragged him to the stair-case: in the mean time he, the deponent, jumped out of a window, and fell into the gutter, (where they fired at him), from whence he got upon the ridge of the house, and thence got into the gutter on the opposite side, over the door; where, after staying about ten minutes, he saw them all come out, saying, "'Twas time for them to be gone." On being asked, if he recollected whether any of the prisoners were among those who came into the bed-room, he went to the bar, and touched three, Levy Weil, Hyam Lazarus, and Solomon Porter.

Mary Hotchkins, Mrs Hutchins's cook, deposed, That, about eleven o'clock on the 11th of June, hearing the dog bark, and a noise without, her fellow-servant went to the door; that she, the deponent, distrusting something, ran after her to secure it; but that it was just opened, and the Doctor having thrust his stick about six inches in, soon rushed into the passage, seized her, and dragged her into the kitchen; that he there tied her hands and feet, and left her while he went to her mistress, and the robbery was committed: immediately after the robbers had left the house, Joseph Slew, the deceased, came into the kitchen; at first she did not know him, but at length she recognised him, and at his desire she lifted him up, and raised him from the ground, he declaring, "he was shot all to pieces." She only swore, that, to the best of her knowledge, Levy Weil was the person who rushed in, which she was further sure of from a sight of the stick produced on his examination, which she was certain was the same with that thrust in at the door.

Christian Adams, her fellow-servant, deposed, That, on opening the door, she was frightened, and ran and locked herself into a parlour, where some time after they came to her, and tied her hands and feet.

Daniel Isaacs gave his evidence in High Dutch, and it was interpreted by Mr Myers, warden of the synagogue. He swore, That he had been for some time acquainted with the prisoners at the bar; that they inlisted him into their gang, the Captain, as he styled Asher Weil, swearing they would cut him into thongs if he betrayed them; that he knew of the intended robbery at Mrs Hutchins's, and was to have been of the party, Asher Weil declaring, that they were to go to Chelsea to break the houses of a Lord and a widow, and that the night's exploit would be worth better than 40,000 l. to them; but that he was sick, and his wife would not let him go; that he had been in their company since the transaction, and had heard them mention the matter, declaring, that they had shot a man, and that if there were twenty, they should not have been afraid.

Solomon Lazarus deposed, That he had long known and had had many dealings with the prisoners at the bar; that he had sent Sir John Fielding word, what important evidence he could give against them, as soon as he heard, that the synagogue, Mr Myers, and the principal Jews, were determined to probe the matter; that in consequence he received a card from Sir John Fielding, (which he produced in court), encouraging him to become an evidence; and that the reason he did not long since give information of the affair, arose from scruples of conscience, whether a discovery would not make a great noise and disturbance in the nation; that in a day or two after the robbery at Chelsea, Asher Weil, and his brother the Doctor, met him with a bundle tied in a handkerchief, and desired him to return to his house with them; when they came there, they begged him to go up stairs; where they took out of the handkerchief a piece of lemon-coloured silk, about fifteen yards and a quarter; the

the Doctor took alſo out of his pocket a gold watch with a green dog-ſkin outer caſe, and a ſteel chain, ſome table and tea ſpoons, a mug, and ſome other ſilver things, all which Solomon Lazarus bought for 14 l.; that he told them he heard a murder had been committed; when they replied, for want of a ſufficient number they were obliged to ſhoot a man; that in a few days afterwards, the Doctor, Hyam Lazarus, and Solomon Nineveh, (not yet taken), called on him, and talking of the Chelſea affair, the Doctor ſaid, Nineveh ſhot the man; when Nineveh replied, "How could that be, when, you know, I ſtood centry, and you ſhot him?" which the Doctor confeſſed, and allowed that he knocked down the dog with his ſtick, and then ſhot him on his coming to Mrs Hutchins's. On being queſtioned, to whom he ſold the ſilk, he ſaid, to Mrs Cavener; who was ſworn, and depoſed, That ſhe had bought the ſilk of Lazarus, and had it made up into a ſack, and was poſitive it was the ſame, on account of certain ſpots in it. On the ſilk's being produced, ſhe could not immediately diſcover the ſpots; but — Eyre preſently found them, and poſitively pronounced the ſilk to be the ſame he had ſold originally to Mrs Hutchins. He accounted for his ſo preciſe depoſition reſpecting it, by informing the court, that on his firſt receiving it, his wife deſired him to let her have a gown of it; that obſerving a part of it rather rumpled and lax, he attempted to make it ſtiff by ironing it with a hot iron, which drew up ſome greaſe that was accidentally on the ironing-cloth, and created the ſpots which made the ſilk ſo remarkable.

William Wood depoſed, That he keeps the Chequer alehouſe, and one of the bars on the King's private road, by Chelſea; that two months previous to the robbery, a tall man and a ſhort one came to his houſe for a pint of beer: that they inquired, who kept the farm-houſe near his bar? whether they did not let lodgings? and whether a perſon (whoſe name he did not then recollect, but which was totally unknown to him) did not lodge there? how many men lay in the houſe? whether any carters lay in the houſe, or in the barns or out-houſes? what women there were? and on being informed it was kept by a widow, they ſaid, they had ſeen her, and that ſhe was a very likely, handſome woman: they ſoon after went away; and on quitting his houſe, the little man turned ſhort round, and ſaid, "D—n you, you are as knowing as ourſelves." Wood, within half an hour, ſent word to Mrs Hutchins of the matter. On being queſtioned, whether he recollected if any of the priſoners at the bar were either or both of thoſe who came to his houſe? he replied, his infirmities rendered him incapable of ſeeing them ſufficiently to determine; and on being aſked, ſaid, he did not remember that they talked at all as if they were outlandiſh men, but that —— Squires (a neighbour) was in his houſe when they were there.

Squires was immediately ſworn, and corroborated Wood's evidence: on being deſired, he went to the bar, looked at the priſoners, and ſaid, to the beſt of his knowledge and belief, Levi Weil and Hyam Lazarus were the two men he had ſeen at Wood's two months before the robbery.

On the judge ſeparately aſking all the priſoners, (except Lazarus Harry, againſt whom nothing perſonal was ſworn), What they had to ſay in their defence? Aſher Weil, in High Dutch, which Mr Myers again interpreted, accuſed the two witneſſes againſt them (Daniel Iſaacs and Solomon Lazarus) with being notorious cheats and raſcals, whoſe evidence, in his opinion, ought not to have weight with any court; one of them, he ſaid, had ſtole a diamond from Lord Baltimore: he proteſted his own innocence, and declared he always tried to procure himſelf an honeſt livelihood, and that he had ſome witneſſes to prove his being free from guilt.—Levi Weil read to the court a paper, expreſſing his innocence, and imputing many atrocious and heinous offences to one of the two above mentioned witneſſes; particularly, that he was turned out of the army in Germany for a common cheat, with a halter round his neck; that he had robbed the late Lord Granby; and had once been tried for his life: he ſaid he had ſeveral witneſſes to appear to his character.—The others all kept to the ſame ſtory, declaring they never were at Chelſea, and that they were totally innocent.—A woman was called to prove that the Doctor was with her the night the robbery was committed; that he came to her at Bethnal-green, about nine at night, remarkably chearful; that he told her it was his birthday, and that he had been dining

with his brother at the Mermaid at Hackney; that ſhe denied its being his birthday, and referred to the Almanack, which confirmed what he had told her; and that from this circumſtance ſhe remembered the day particularly. Her evidence had no weight either with the court or jury.—Another evidence appeared in behalf of the Doctor, (a young man who had ſerved his time with him, but had been abſent from him twelve months), who gave him a good character as far as he knew.

The judge recapitulated the evidence to the jury; firſt premiſing, that as nothing poſitive had been ſworn againſt Lazarus Harry, they muſt find him "Not guilty." He obſerved, that Aſher Weil, Hyam Lazarus, and Solomon Porter, had been all ſworn to by Mrs Hutchins, her cook, Stone, Iſaacs, Solomon Lazarus, or Squires; that the priſoners, in their defence, had only abuſed and caſt reflections on the witneſſes, and avowed their own innocence, which, unſupported with facts, amounted to no evidence; that the ſole witneſs of any conſequence in favour of Levi Weil, was the woman, who, if her evidence deſerved credit, had, moſt fortunately for the Doctor, taken upon her to doubt whether he knew his own birthday or not; that this ſingle point was all that was material in her depoſition; that they would obſerve, nothing appeared poſitively againſt Marcus Hartough, but Iſaac's evidence.—Exactly at ſix in the evening, the jury went out of court for about twenty minutes; when they returned, they found Aſher Weil, Levi Weil, Hyam Lazarus, and Solomon Porter, *Guilty*; Marcus Hartough, and Lazarus Harry, *Not guilty*.

On Monday, Dec 9. Levi Weil, Aſher Weil, Jacob Lazarus, alias Hyam Dreſden, alias Hyam Lazarus, and Solomon Porter, alias Solomon Moſes, were executed at Tyburn. Their wives and children were admitted into the preſs-yard to take leave of them before they ſet out. The prieſt did not attend at the gallows, but gave each of them a book in the preſs yard. When they came to the place of execution, they prayed and ſung about a quarter of an hour amongſt themſelves, and were turned off about half paſt ten. After they had hung the uſual time, their bodies were taken down, and carried to Surgeons hall for diſſection. Levi Weil (the phyſician) is to be anatomized, and hung up in Surgeons hall.

"*London*, *Dec.* 21. Yeſterday at Guildhall, a young fellow was tried for aſſaulting the preſent Lord Mayor laſt October in the Guildhall yard [503.]. Another perſon concerned in the ſame riot pleaded guilty. After a long hearing, the firſt was found guilty, but recommended to the jury for mercy, on account of his youth; and upon making a proper acknowledgement to the Lord Mayor, who came upon the bench after the trial was over, they were both ſentenced to pay a fine of 1 s. each only. The Lord Mayor then told them, that he hoped they would be careful not to be guilty of the like irregularity again."

"*London*, *Dec.* 7. Yeſterday came on at Doctors Commons, before Dr Betteſworth, a cauſe, Lord Ligonier againſt his lady [xxviii. 671. xxxii. 230.], on a charge of crim. con. with an Italian Count, A——i. No defence having been made for the lady, and the charge being fully proved, judgement was pronounced for a divorce. This amour was diſcovered about the beginning of May, and produced a duel between his Lordſhip and the Count, in which the latter was wounded."

"*London*, *Dec.* 12. The Rev. Mr S—t——ns, who married the Duke of C—m——d on the 2d of October laſt, had a ſalary of 100l. per ann. ſettled on him immediately after the ceremony."

On Wedneſday, Dec. 11. an order was ſent to Chatham yard, to ſuperannuate a number of ſhipwrights, and alſo ſome from every branch of artificers in that yard. [605.]

Before the middle of November a detainer was brought to Reading gaol from the mayor of Briſtol, againſt Jonathan Britain [494.], otherwiſe William Unthank, he being charged with feloniouſly forging three falſe bills, on the 11th, 12th, and 19th of July laſt, for 20, 5, and 10l.

"*London*, *Dec.* 4. Joſhua Dudley [494.], now in the king's-bench-priſon, who pretended he could make many diſcoveries relating to the fire in Portſmouth dock-yard, declares, that he knows nothing of that memorable conflagration, and treats the whole affair as an impoſition on the public."

On Saturday, Dec. 7. the grand jury for London, found a bill againſt the above Dudley, for wilful and corrupt perjury, in making affidavit [443.], that he was concerned in the fire at Portſmouth,

mouth, by fwearing that he was at fuch and fuch places at Portfmouth on the 14th and 24th of July 1770, the contrary of which was fully proved by fome reputable gentlemen at that place.

"*London, Nov.* At a late fale of a gentleman's effects at Richmond, a negro boy was put up and fold at 32 l."

On Monday, Dec. 2. there was a general meeting of the Royal Academicians, at Somerfet-houfe, to determine the prize-pictures for the prefent year. The fubject is, "Venus foliciting Vulcan for arms for Æneas." The names of the ftudents, who have painted, and ftand candidates for the gold medal, are Meff. Gardner, Durno, Bell, Sherwin, and Boydell.

And on Tuefday, Dec. 10. being the anniverfary of the inftitution of the Royal Academy [xxx. 663.], a general aflembly was held at the Royal Academy, at Somerfet-houfe, when the premiums were given, and the officers elected for the year enfuing.

Sir Joſhua Reynolds is continued Prefident.

The premium of a gold medal, for the beft Hiftorical Compofition in oil colours was given to Mr William Bell.

The premium of a gold medal, for the beft model of a Bas Relief, was given to Mr P. M. Van Geldor.

The premium of a gold medal, for the beft deſign in Architecture, was given to Mr John Yenn.

Four filver medals, for drawings of Academy-figures, were given to Meff. Auguſtin Touffaint, John Keyſe Sherwin, George Farrington, and Daniel Gardner.

Two filver medals, for models of Academy-figures, were given to Meff. Charles Banks and Thomas Engleheart.

A filver medal was given to Mr Thomas Whetten for a drawing of Architecture.

After the medals were given by the Prefident, he delivered a difcourfe to the ftudents, the fubject of which was, to demonftrate, that the principle of taking only general ideas, which he had fhewn in his laft difcourfe to be metaphyfically true, extended over every part of the art; that it gave what is called the grand ſtyle to invention, to compofition, to expreſſion, and even to colouring and drappery. After he had gone through all thoſe parts of the art, he expatiated on the ſtyle and character of the Roman, Florentine, and Bolognian ſchools, and fhewed how different the principles were which thoſe ſchools adopted, from what was the practice of the Venetian and Flemiſh ſchools; and proved, that they were incompatible with each other, however excellent in their different ways.

A note which ſhould have been inſerted, col. 1. *p.* 388 *with a reference-mark at the word* Law, *lin.* 34.

[The following clauſe of the act 13° Car. II. cap. 5. *againſt tumults and diſorders upon pretence of preparing or preſenting public petitions, or other addreſſes, to his Majeſty or the Parliament*, is thought to be here alluded to. "Whereas it hath been found by ſad experience, that tumultuous and other diſorderly foliciting of hands, by private perſons, to petitions, complaints, remonſtrances, and declarations, and other addreſſes to the King, &c. have been made uſe of to ſerve the ends of factious and ſeditious perſons gotten into power, to the violation of the public peace, and have been a great means of the late unhappy wars, confuſions, and calamities, in the nation: For preventing the like miſchiefs for the future, be it enacted, That no perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall, from and after the 1ſt of Auguſt 1661, ſolicit, labour, or procure, the getting of hands, or other conſent, of any perſons above the number of twenty or more, to any petition, complaint, remonſtrance, declaration, or other addreſs, to the King, or both or either Houſe of Parliament, for alteration of matters eſtabliſhed by law in church or ſtate, unleſs the matter thereof have been firſt conſented unto and ordered by three or more juſtices of the county, or by the major part of the grand jury of the county, or diviſion of the county, where the ſame matter ſhall ariſe, at their public aſſizes, or general quarter-ſeſſions; or if ariſing in London, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common Council aſſembled; and that no perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall repair to his Majeſty, or both or either of the Houſes of Parliament, upon pretence of preſenting or delivering, any petition, complaint, remonſtrance, or declaration, or other addreſſes, accompanied with exceſſive numbers of people, nor at any one time with above the number of ten perſons, upon pain of incurring a penalty not exceeding the ſum of 100 l. in money, and three months impriſonment without bail or mainpriſe, for every offence; which offence to be proſecuted at the court of king's-bench, or at the aſſizes or general quarter-ſeſſions, within ſix months after the offence committed, and proved by two or more credible witneſſes."—*Ruffhead's Statutes at Large*, 4*to. vol.* 3. *p.* 208.]

The

The LONDON General Bill of Chriſtenings and Burials, from December 11. 1770, to December 10. 1771; with the diſeaſes and caſualties, &c.

Chriſtened			Buried			Decreaſed in the burials this year 654.
	Males	8839		Males	10921	
	Females	8233		Females	10859	
		17072			21780	

Between	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
	Died under 2	7617	20 and 30	1671	60 and 70	1469	100	1
	2 and 5	1830	30 and 40	1945	70 and 80	1210	101	2
	5 and 10	818	40 and 50	2094	80 and 90	460	103	0
	10 and 20	844	50 and 60	1751	90 and 100	67	107	1

Diſeaſes.							
Abort. and Stillb.	696	Dropſy	1024	Lethargy	6	Tympany	1
Aged	1512	Evil	15	Livergrown	2	Vomit. and Looſen.	10
Ague	1	Fever, Malignant Fever, Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples	2273	Lunatic	90	Worms	8
Apoplexy and Sud.	223			Meaſles	115		
Aſthma and Phthiſ.	590			Miſcarriage	6	*Caſualties.*	
Bedridden	9	Fiſtula	9	Mortification	199	Broken Limbs	2
Bleeding	6	Flux	8	Palſy	69	Bruiſed	3
Bloody Flux	0	French Pox	65	Pleuriſy	13	Burnt	9
Burſten and Rupture	12	Gout	91	Quinſy	6	Drowned	138
Cancer	42	Gravel, Strangury, and Stone	34	Raſh	2	Exceſſive Drinking	11
Canker	1	Grief	3	Rheumatiſm	4	Executed	8
Chicken pox	1	Headach	2	Rickets	4	Found Dead	19
Childbed	172	Headmouldſh. Horſhoehead, and Water in the Head	22	Riſing of the Lights	0	Killed by Falls, and ſeveral other Accidents	76
Cholic, Gripes, Twiſting of the Guts	48	Jaundice	156	Scurvy	3	Killed themſelves	34
Cold	7	Impoſthume	5	Small Pox	1660	Murdered	6
Conſumption	4809	Inflammation	79	Sores and Ulcers	24	Overlaid	5
Convulſions	6156	Itch	0	Sore Throat	22	Poiſoned	2
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	249	Leproſy	2	Stoppage in Stom.	14	Scalded	3
Diabetes	1			Surfeit	0	Starved	5
				Swelling	1	Suffocated	6
				Teeth	809		
				Thruſh	69		

General Bill of Mortality for 1771, in EDINBURGH, and WEST-KIRK pariſh.

	Buried in the city.			*In the Weſt-kirk-yard.*			
	Males.	Femal.	In all.	Males.	Femal	In all.	Total.
January	40	45	85	14	16	30	115
February	21	38	59	15	14	29	88
March	31	44	75	15	16	31	106
April	40	60	100	18	19	37	137
May	36	37	73	28	18	46	119
June	37	36	73	10	20	30	103
July	25	37	62	22	19	41	103
Auguſt	22	25	47	21	9	30	77
September	14	14	28	11	17	28	56
October	29	29	58	9	20	29	87
November	20	35	55	18	22	40	95
December	33	60	93	21	14	35	128
Total	348	460	808	202	204	406	1214

Age.		No.
Under 2 years		326
Between	2 & 5	110
	5 & 10	84
	10 & 20	72
	20 & 30	78
	30 & 40	84
	40 & 50	109
	50 & 60	109
	60 & 70	101
	70 & 80	85
	80 & 90	43
	90 & 100	12
	100 & 110	1
Decr. 39.		1214

Diſeaſes, &c.										
Aged	212	Cramp in the ſtomach	1	Gout	1	Palſy	5	Water in head	7
Apoplexy	3	Croup	1	Gravel	4	Small pox	97	Weakneſs	8
Aſthma	26	Draughts	2	Hiſteric	1	Stillborn	31	Worms	2
Bowelhive	49	Dropſy	3	Inflammation	2	Suddenly	22		
Childbed	22	Fever	240	Jaundice	3	Swelling	1	*Caſualties.*	
Chincough	4	Flux	1	Meaſles	17	Teething	105	Burnt to death	2
Conſumpt.	304			Nerves	1	Ulcer	1	Hanged	1

Buried in GLASGOW in 1771, 1202.

INDEX to the ESSAYS, EXTRACTS, BOOKS, HISTORY, &c. 1771.

As I *and* J, *and likewise* U *and* V, *are each a diſtinct letter, both in character and power, they are, in the following indexes, kept diſtinct, and arranged alphabetically in the order in which they are here ſet down.*

N. B. *When different pages are referred to at any article, if the numbers are diſjoined by a comma, the firſt figure or figures in the preceding numbers are ſuppoſed to be repeated in the ſubſequent.*

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